

THE
ARCHITECT
& BUILDING NEWS

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29 JULY 1954

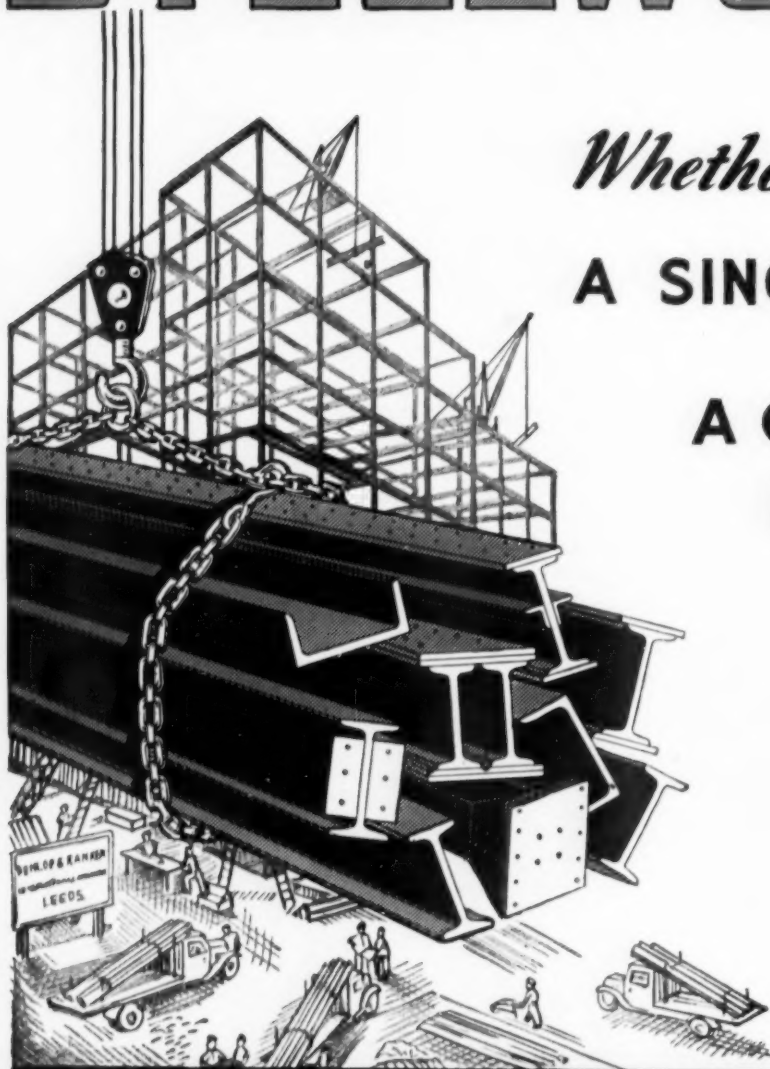
VOL. 206

NO. 5

ONE SHILLING WEEKLY

- ZURICH AIRPORT TERMINAL
- METHODIST CHURCH AT GREENWICH
- CURRENT MEASURED RATES

STEELWORK



Whether you want

A SINGLE JOIST

OR

A COMPLETE

BUILDING

Jr4

D & R

**STEELWORK
SERVICE**

DUNLOP & RANKEN

CONSTRUCTIONAL ENGINEERS
IRON & STEEL STOCKHOLDERS

LTD

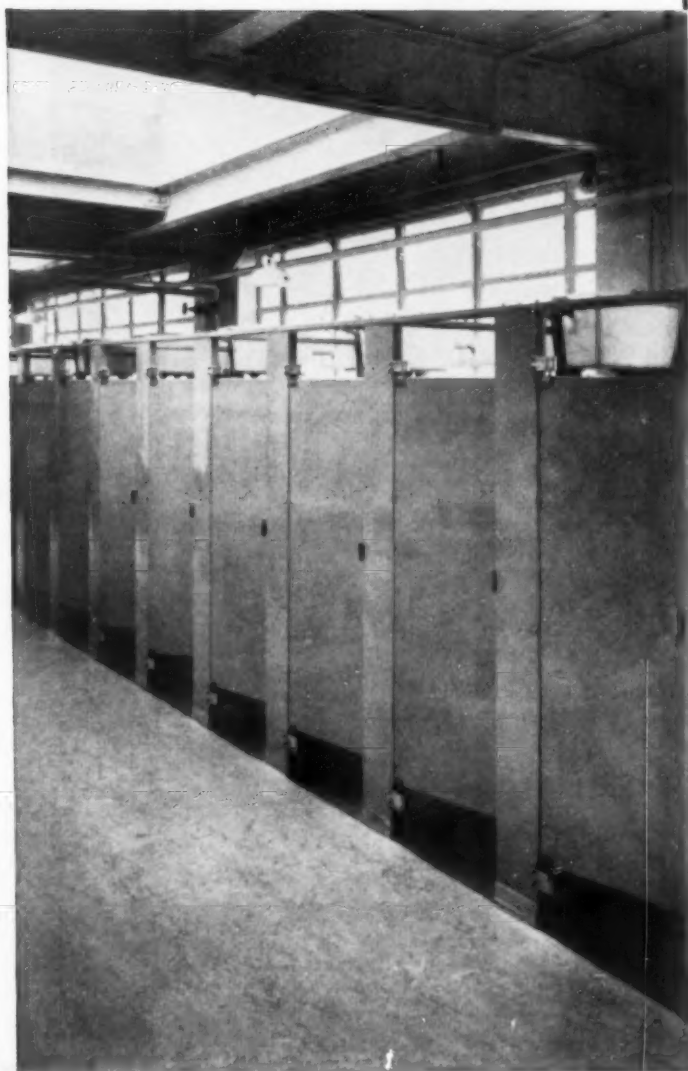
TELEPHONE
27301 (20 LINES)

LEEDS

TELEGRAMS
"SECTIONS LEEDS"

FOR EASIER BUILDING

WILLIAMS & WILLIAMS



ROFTEN

TOILET

CUBICLES

They'll need lavatories
in that new contract you've got
coming up. Why not get them
ready made? It's cheaper than building
in brick and tile. Roften
prefabricated Toilet Cubicles
are rustproof, insect-proof,
fire-resistant. Double skinned doors
so they never warp. You can
have them in any specified colour,
grouped in any number.
A really first class job
and no trouble to fit.



Williams and Williams
make Roften Toilet Cubicles,
Aluminex Patent Glazing, Metal
Door Frames and, of course,
Metal Windows. You can
get them from your Merchant
or direct from us.

Williams and Williams Limited, Head Office : Reliance Works, Chester

The **SOFONO** *Range*

OF CONTINUOUS BURNING FIRES

The SOFONO Fire

Well known to your customers is the famous Sofono Fire which burns all night, every night, heats the water and burns economically all types of solid fuel. In 12in., 14in., 16in. and 18in. sizes to fit most fireplaces. A trivet and closure cover are available as extras.



The SOFONO

LO-FRONT

FIRE

Designed specially for those who prefer a "lower" and less expensive fire. It will burn all night and heat the water for the whole household. A new simplified type of air control is incorporated in this model, and is very easy to operate. A dual purpose trivet which also acts as a closure cover is available as an extra. In 12in., 14in., 16in. and 18in. sizes.

These fires are backed up by powerful National Press and Consumer Journal advertising. Electra and stereos of the advertisements or individual appliances are available on request and also attractive literature and showcards.



The SOFONO

DROP FRONT

(PATENTED)

FIRE

This model gives full room radiation and the patented drop front also serves as a trivet if desired. The fire bars can be lifted out for cleaning and no front brick is necessary. In 14in., 16in. and 18in. sizes. No extras are required for this model.



These three fires can be seen at our London Showrooms, 4 Stratford Place, London, W.1.

All models are available in attractive shades of lustrous and vitreous enamels.



GRANGE-CAMELON IRON CO., LTD., FALKIRK

PERKINS & SEWARD, LTD.

56, ST. MARY STREET, CARDIFF

Telephone: CARDIFF 45623

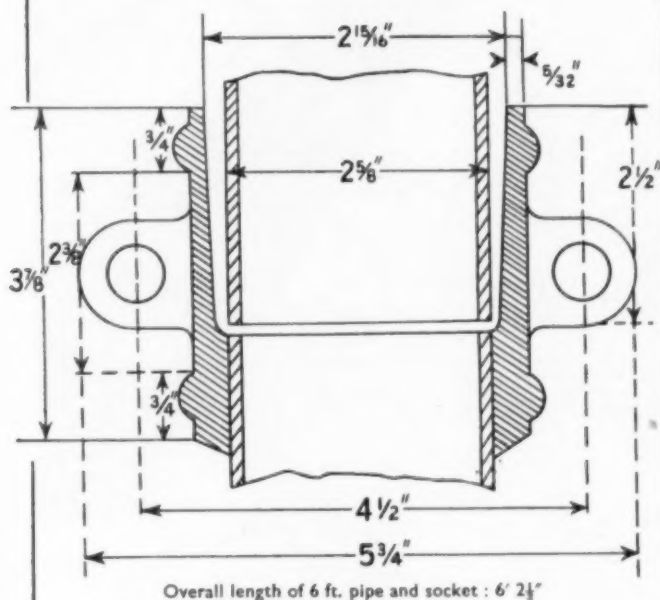
Telegrams: "PERSEW" CARDIFF

"DIALOY"
DIE CAST
ALUMINIUM R.W. GOODS**AN IMPORTANT FEATURE
INCORPORATED IN THE RANGE OF "DIALOY" R.W. GOODS**

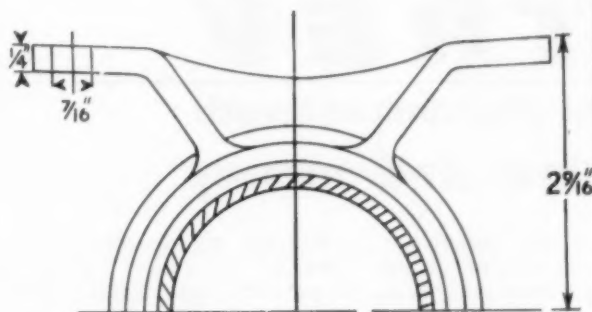
The special "**DEEP**" socket with **PRO-JECTING** ears is fixed to the drawn tube (To B.S.S. 1430 or 1543) by a special process.

Looseness, common with some "cast on" sockets, does not exist.

Dimensions given are those of a $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. R.W. socket.



N.B.—**SINGLE** lengths of R.W. pipe with one socket can be supplied up to **24ft.** The saving in fixing time is considerable.



- "**DIALOY**" rainwater goods have been in use for eight years now. We believe that they are superior to all other types because:

(A) Rusting is non-existent, subsequently walls will not be stained.

(B) The castings are extremely ductile and the breakage factor is virtually non-existent.

(C) As they are approximately one third of the weight of cast iron, the saving in transportation and fixing costs is considerable. This is of greatest importance to the user.

(D) They can easily be cut with a hacksaw and drilled with ordinary brace or hand-drill.

(E) Close dimensional accuracy is guaranteed and each casting is readily interchangeable with its counterpart from the range of cast iron R.W. goods conforming to British Standard Specification.

(F) Throughout the United Kingdom local authorities are extensively using "**DIALOY**" rainwater goods on their housing schemes.

- We make the following recommendations so that "**DIALOY**" R.W. goods may be used to give the maximum efficiency:

(1) Where they are used in heavy industrial areas, or on the coast, they should be painted, and it is recommended that a zinc or barium chromate priming paint be used, prior to application of a finishing coat.

(2) In normal town and country areas painting is not necessary, and, after the castings have been exposed to the atmosphere for some time, a grey film (due to oxidation) will be noticed. This is quite unobtrusive, and is not progressive beyond the initial coating. Should painting be desired after this coating has formed then use of a steel wire brush to remove the coating may be employed.

(3) Wherever these light alloy castings are likely to come into contact with dissimilar metals and/or lime and cement faces, the maximum protection against corrosion can be obtained by using any bituminous paint or compound.

(4) **DO NOT USE RED LEAD OXIDE PAINTS ON ANY ALUMINIUM ALLOY CASTINGS.**

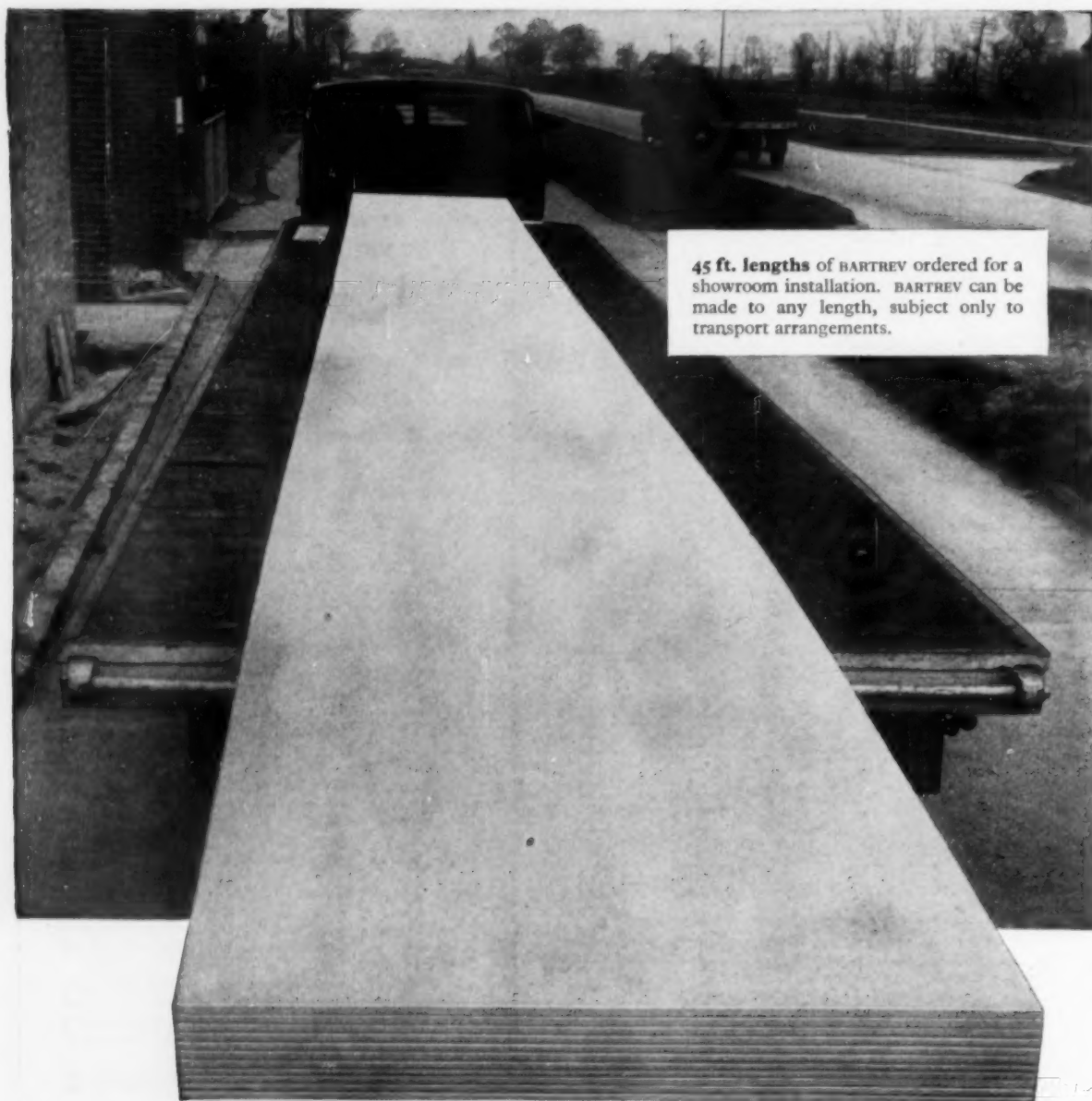
(5) Any suitable bituminous compound is suitable for jointing purposes.

- We can supply:

Any type of rainwater material in aluminium and welcome unusual specifications.

A complete rainwater pipe installation was supplied to two schools in Coventry, where the pipes are hidden in recessed brickwork and covered with aluminium plate.

PLEASE WRITE FOR AN ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST



45 ft. lengths of BARTREV ordered for a showroom installation. BARTREV can be made to any length, subject only to transport arrangements.

BARTREV

← The only chipboard of unlimited length
saves work, time and money →

Wherever you now use plywood or blockboard, BARTREV will do the job better and cost you less. BARTREV is the finest British chipboard; furthermore, it costs less than any comparable material and it cuts working costs.

You start to save as soon as you decide to use BARTREV. It is very

strong and light. And because it is produced in a continuous strip, it can be cut to the exact length you require. That's how BARTREV saves labour, saves time, saves you money again!

BARTREV is easy to work, easy to handle, and has a smooth surface and uniform density. Use BARTREV for

partitions, pre-fabricated buildings, linings, ceilings, doors, furniture and fitted furnishings. Use it unfaced or veneered. Use it for exhibition stands, shop and restaurant fittings.

However you employ BARTREV—in its many uses—BARTREV must save you money.

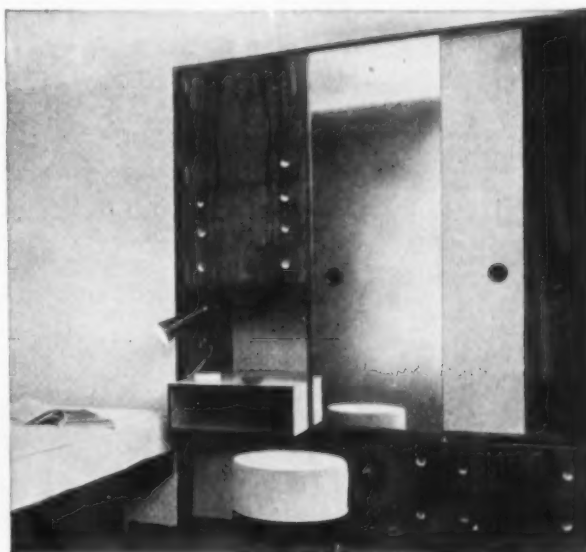
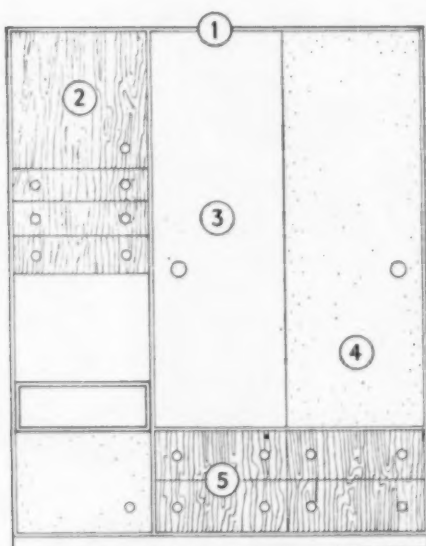
For fittings & structure

Details :

- BARTREV is an excellent core material for veneers.
- It is supplied 4 ft. wide and in any length.
- BARTREV is strong and light.
- It is not subject to wood's inherent variations.
- It can be sawn, drilled, nailed and glued, just like wood.

Available in the following thicknesses : $\frac{1}{4}$ ", $\frac{1}{2}$ ", $\frac{3}{4}$ ", 1".

- 1 Standard joints can be recommended for BARTREV.
- 2 BARTREV should be sanded before veneering—just like natural wood.
- 3 BARTREV easily supports screwed-on heavy materials such as mirrors.
- 4 Unfaced BARTREV has a smooth, attractive appearance.
- 5 BARTREV is tough—stands up to rough handling.



BARTREV

The only chipboard of unlimited length
saves work, time and money

The following are the distributors, any one of whom can supply BARTREV to any part of the U.K.

**The British Plaster Board
(Manufacturing) Ltd.**
Wallasey — London

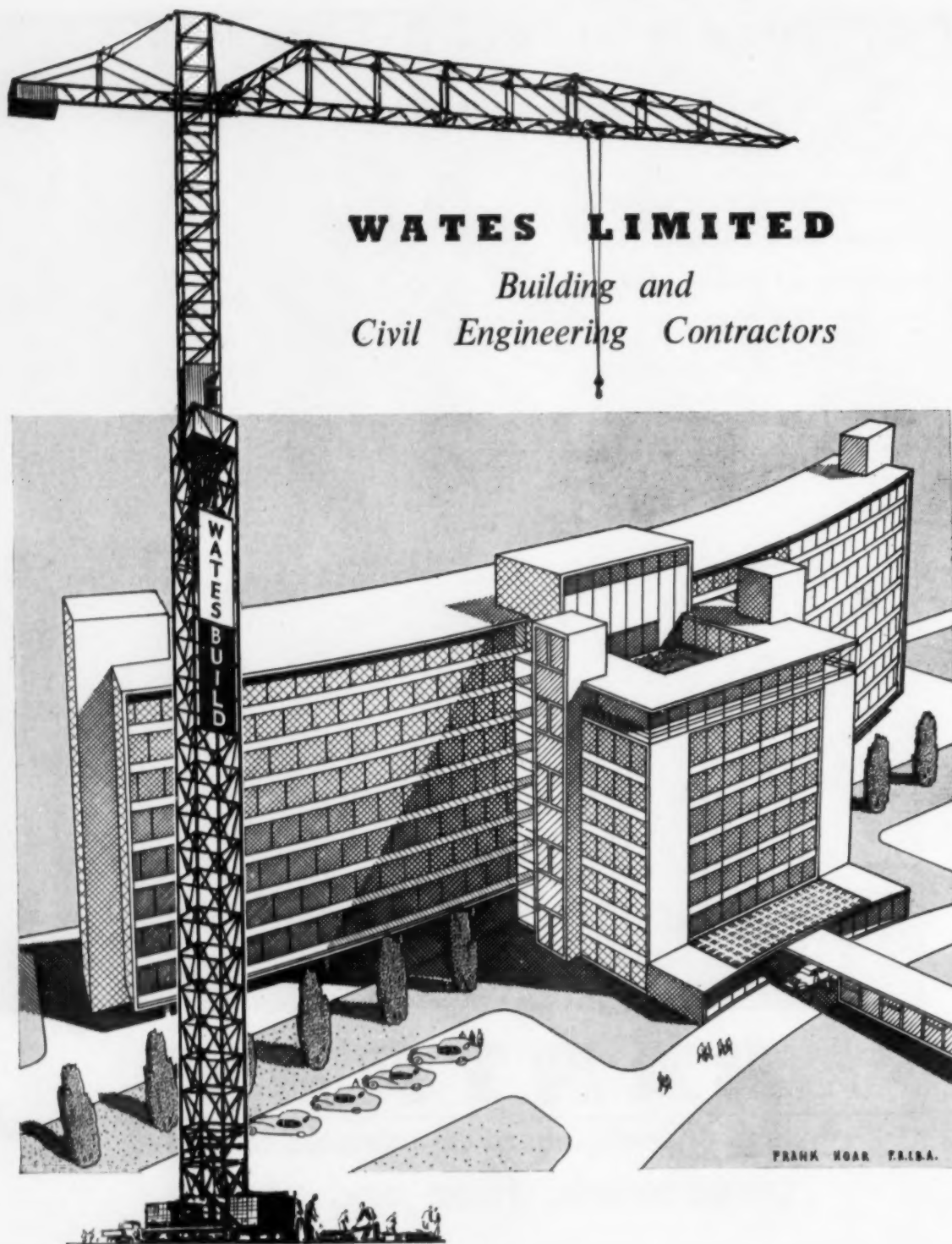
Wm. Evans & Co. (Distributors) Ltd.
52 Stanley Street, Liverpool, 1.
Tel: Central 5171

Merchant Trading Co. Ltd.
Effingham House, Arundel Street,
Strand, W.C.2. Tel: Temple Bar 5303

The Metal Agencies Co. Ltd.
Avon Works, Winterstoke Road, Bristol, 3.
Tel: 64611

Montague L. Meyer Ltd.
14 Buckingham Street, Adelphi, W.C.2.
Tel: Trafalgar 7766

L. P. Thomas Co. Ltd.
12 Dixon Street, Glasgow, C.1.
Tel: Central 6092-3

**WATES BUILD**

LONDON • NEW YORK • DUBLIN

HEAD OFFICE • 1258/1260 LONDON ROAD • S.W.16 • POLLARDS 5000

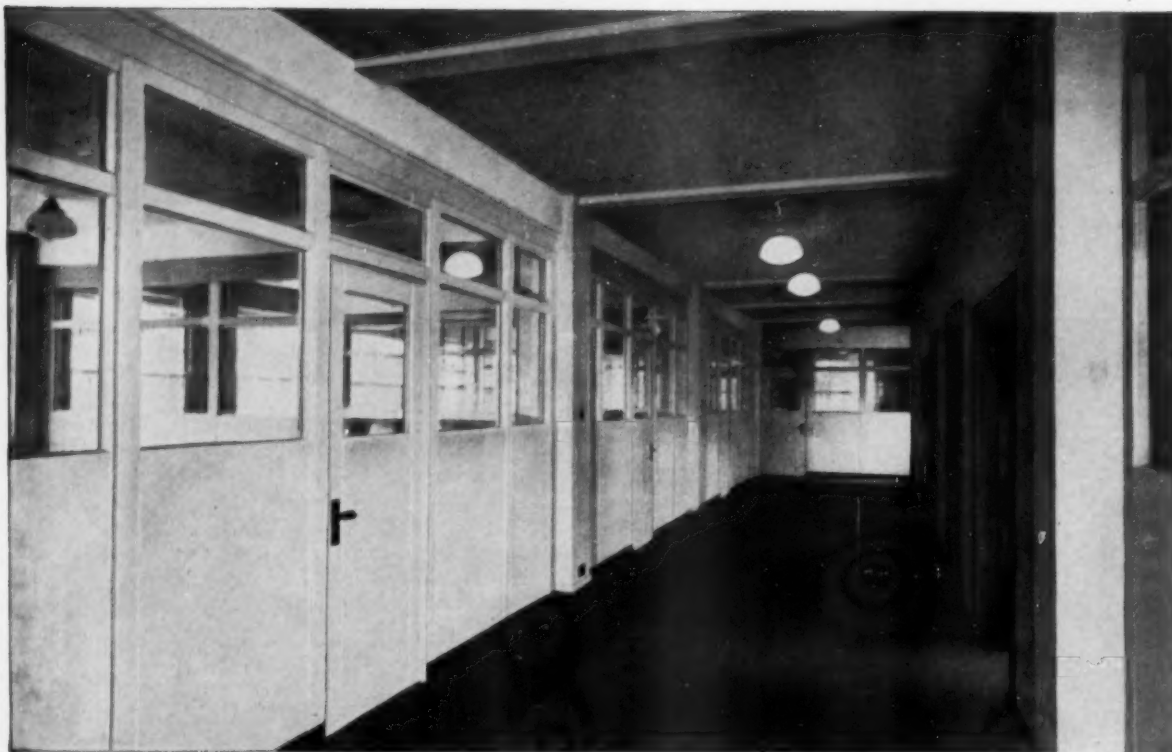
Fine building stone was quarried at Ketton before 1594, the date of this legal document which bears the Great Seal of the first Queen Elizabeth. The document relates to the one-time ownership of a part of the Ketton estate now the property of this company which today still quarries Ketton Freestone and makes Ketton Portland Cement



KETTON PORTLAND CEMENT CO. LTD

KETTON, NR. STAMFORD, Lincs.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS · THOS. W. WARD LTD · SHEFFIELD



Movable Walls of Impeccable Appearance

There is nothing temporary in the appearance or performance of the Luxfer-Snead System of partitions—yet a complete suite of offices can be re-positioned in a week-end if so needed.

The 3 in. thick wall units are of double sheet steel with insulation board cemented to the inner side and $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. dead air gap. Panel units lock together with internal concealed link plates. Single or double glazing is secured by positive 'snap-on' glazing strips. Door and panel units of the same size are interchangeable.

In these Luxfer partitions the functional advantages of good sound and heat insulation and provision for enclosed electric wiring are combined with modernity and dignity of appearance. You will find them in many important buildings where their handsome highly finished plain surfaces and practical attributes make them the obvious choice.

Solid or glazed walls are available in both standard units or purpose-built. Full particulars will be sent gladly on request.



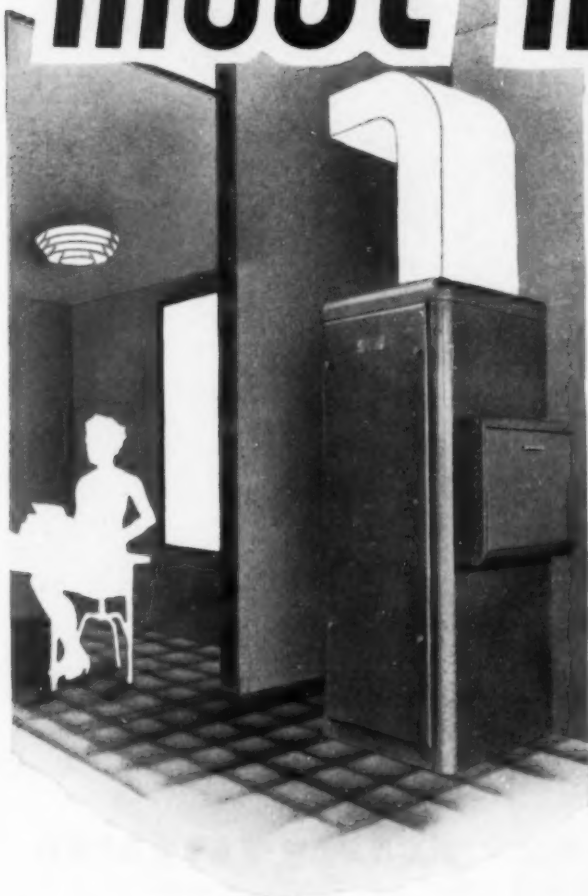
LUXFER LIMITED

WAXLOW ROAD • HARLES DEN • LONDON • N.W.10

Telephone: ELGAR 7292-5

Telegrams: LUXFER, HARLES, LONDON.

most modern



factories need . .

HEATING IN WINTER.

VENTILATION IN SUMMER.

The Tropicaire System is designed for comfort heating of factories from 3,000 to 20,000 ft. super.

CAPITAL OUTLAY? This System can be installed at less than 2s. 0d. per sq. ft. of factory floor.

OPERATING COST? For the same heat output only 35% the cost of electricity and 55% the cost of town gas (industrial rates). Comparable with coal or coke.

Manufactured by:
Whittingham & Watt Ltd.

YOU SHOULD KNOW MORE ABOUT

**Tropicaire**

OIL FIRED AIR CONDITIONERS.

TROPICAIRE LTD. WATERSIDE WORKS, ASHFORD COMMON, ASHFORD ROAD, MIDDX. Phone: ASHFORD 4091



Make 'Mouldex'

PLASTIC (VINYL) FLOORING · RUBBER FLOORING

the keystone

OF YOUR SPECIFICATIONS

The range of floorings offered by British Mouldex covers every requirement for factories, public buildings, houses and hotels. THEY ARE ALL MANUFACTURED AT OUR WELLINGBOROUGH FACTORY. No other organisation can offer such a wide range. Every one is of the highest quality and has been giving satisfaction to our customers over many years.

'Mouldex' Hard Rubber Flooring (*American Type*)

'Mouldex' Rubber & Marble Terrazzo Flooring

'Durever' (Vinyl) Flooring 'Riltex' (Vinyl) Flooring

'Mouldex' Anti-Static (Vinyl) Flooring

'Mouldex' Rubber Stairnosings

Our first-class laying service is at your command. We will gladly supply samples and estimates on receipt of your enquiry.

British Mouldex Ltd

THE MANUFACTURERS AND CONTRACTORS

HYTHE ROAD WILLESDEN NW10 · LADBROKE 2454



Architect :
Laurence A. Williams, Esq.,
Dip. Arch. (Dist.) A.R.I.B.A.,
Cardiff.

The range of "Z" Type Metal Windows meets the demand for a standard range which incorporates many obvious advantages.

The Side Hung Casements in the 4' 0" high "Z" range incorporate a slightly thicker web in order to retain a high degree of rigidity. Sublight types "F" and night ventilator types may be incorporated. Fixing methods are exactly as for Standard Metal Windows.



JONWINDOWS

PROTECTED BY HOT DIP GALVANIZING



MEMBERS OF THE METAL WINDOW ASSOCIATION.

LONDON : BANK CHAMBERS, FINSBURY PARK, N.4. Phone : ARCHWAY 2294. Grams : DISSOLVING LONDON.

JOHN WILLIAMS & SONS
(CARDIFF) LTD.
EAST MOORS ROAD, CARDIFF
Phone : Cardiff 22501. Grams : Metal Cardiff



The GLOW-WORM A25

FULLY AUTOMATIC BOILER

Hot Water for Domestic Use and Radiators

THE GLOW-WORM A.25 Fully Automatic Boiler has a larger fuel capacity. On a maximum of TWO FUELLINGS a day it gives 70 sq. ft. of heating pipes and radiators throughout the day and night with minimum variation of temperature and 50 gallons of hot water, or an average of 20 gallons of hot water per hour both day and night, or 82 square feet of heating pipes and radiators, or any combination of the above for special purposes. Where small quantities of hot water are required, the GLOW-WORM A.25 burns as economically as the smallest boiler. Water temperature is controlled by a turn of the knob—no dampers to operate.



CRITTALL

Industrial

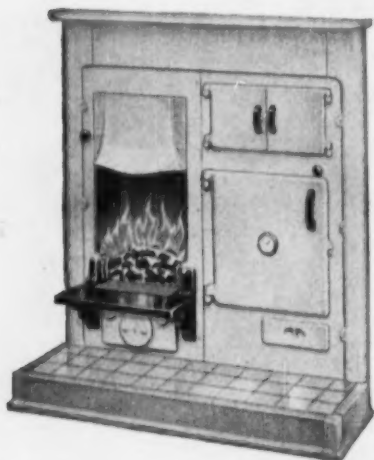
CATERING EQUIPMENT

GAS · STEAM · ELECTRICITY

*Layout Drawings prepared in
co-operation with Architects*

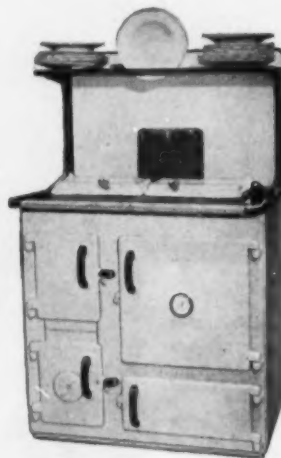
ENQUIRIES TO DERWENT FOUNDRY

*Please send for individual leaflet
giving full details of any of
these GLOW-WORM solid fuel-
saving appliances.*



The DERWENT Combination Grate

One economical fire provides heat for large oven, fast-boiling plate with extension hob and hot closet. Ample domestic hot water and controlled room warmth. Overnight burning.



The CROMFORD COOKER

The perfect all-purpose stove for cooking, water heating, space heating. Burns any solid fuel and can be regulated for overnight slow burning.



The ECCLESBOURNE High Output BACK BOILER

With the boiler flue fully open, rapid heating of water is possible and a small heating load, e.g. a Radiator, can be carried.

— Also —

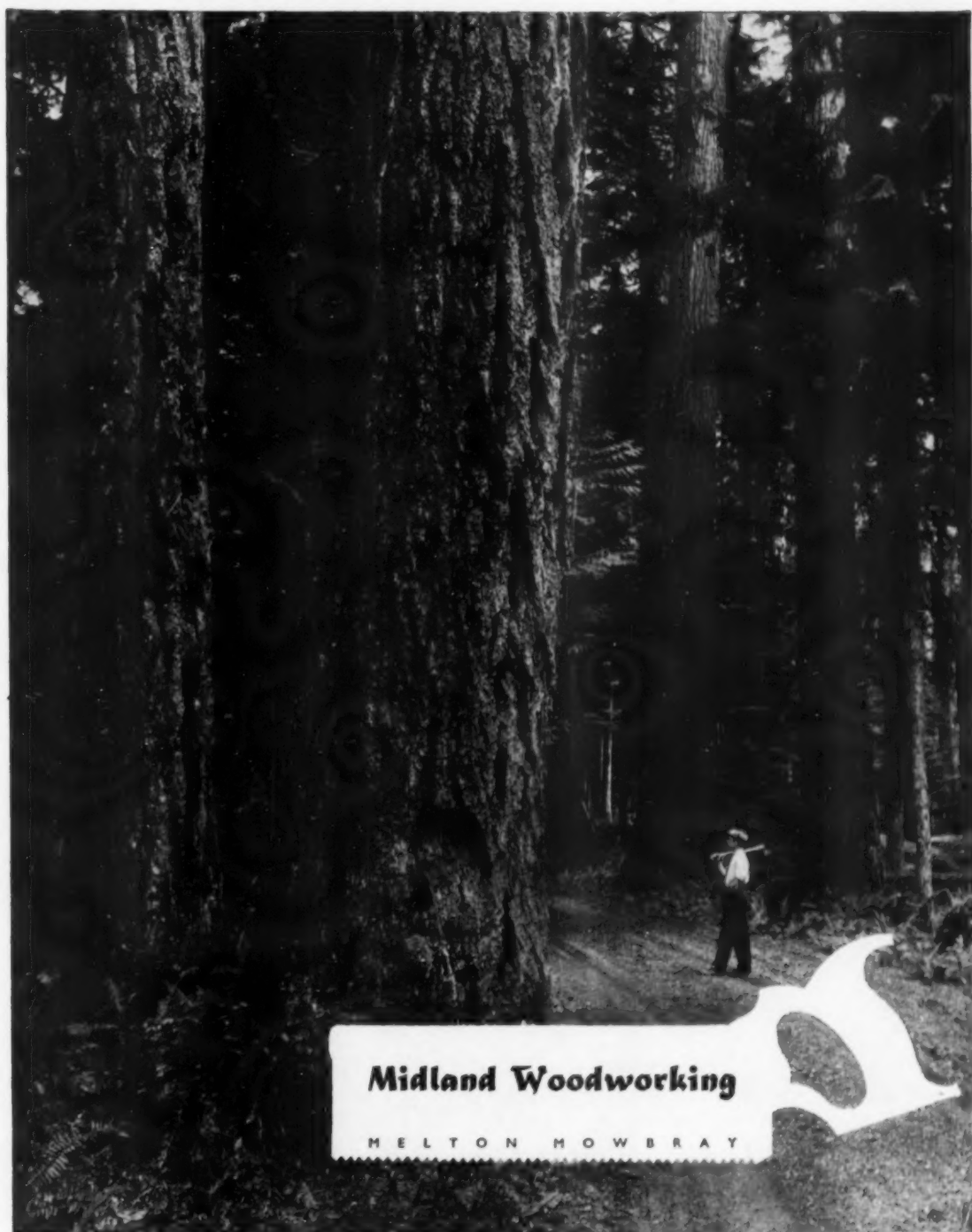
The MILFORD Oven-over-Fire Combination Grate

GLOW-WORM

GLOW-WORM BOILERS LTD. · DERWENT FOUNDRY · MILFORD · Nr. DERBY

London Showrooms: 22-24 BUCKINGHAM PALACE ROAD, S.W.1 Tel. Victoria 7093

BPC



Midland Woodworking

MELTON MOWBRAY

THE MIDLAND WOODWORKING COMPANY LTD. • MELTON MOWBRAY

Specialists in high-class joinery for the Building Trade



"You'll find mechanical
handling easier on
these smooth, level
Stelcon Floors"

Modern mechanical handling works best
when floors are smooth and even. You can carry
maximum loads without mishap. That's why more
and more industrial concerns are installing Stelcon Floors —
they like things to run smoothly all the time.
Stelcon Anchor Steel Plates and Steel Clad Flags also
provide dustless, hygienic floors of great strength
and durability. Full details sent on request.

You'll find
Stelcon
FLOORS
in every industry
— everywhere



To satisfy the require-
ments for a non-dusting,
level surface, Stelcon
Anchor Steel Plates
were chosen for the floor
of their new Strip Mill
by Messrs. Firth
Vickers Stainless Steels
Ltd., Sheffield.

Specify

RAX *PATENT*

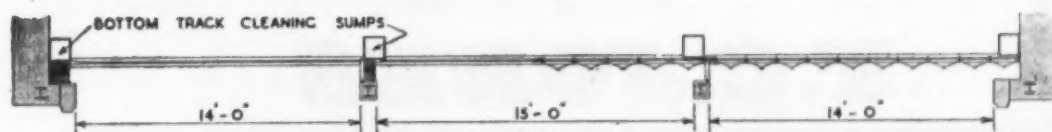
ROLLER LEAF SLIDING STEEL SHUTTER DOORS

MANUAL OPERATION OR POWER OPERATED

BY :- PUSH BUTTON INVISIBLE RAY

OR AUTOPAD CONTROLLED

RAX DOORS ARE UNEQUALLED IN - DESIGN QUALITY WORKMANSHIP



TELEPHONE:-
CANNIBURY 6455 (4 LINES)

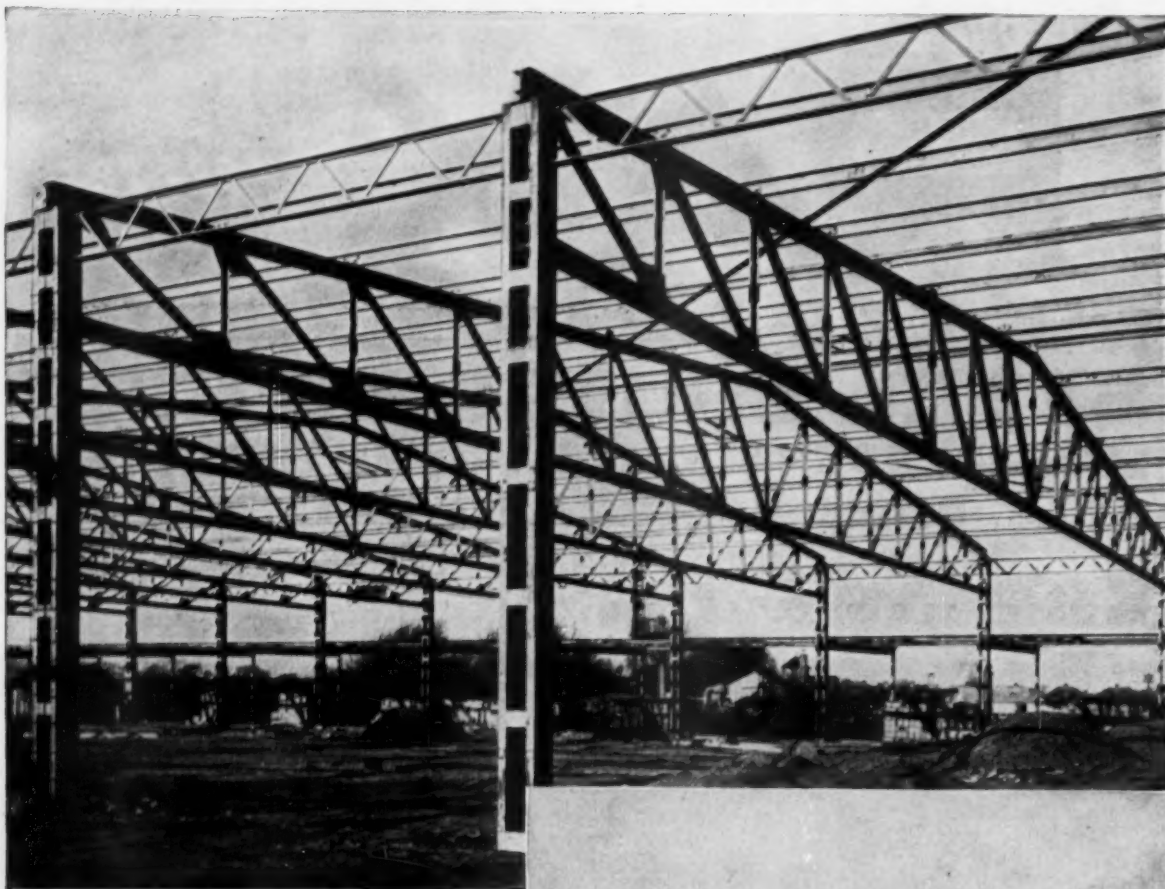
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:-

ENCRAXG:IT NORDO LONDON

POTTER RAX LTD

WILTON WORKS · SHEPPERTON ROAD · LONDON N 1

BRANCHES AT:- BIRMINGHAM LIVERPOOL MANCHESTER DUBLIN
BELFAST NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE BRISTOL PLYMOUTH EXETER



**S.P.D. DISTRIBUTION CENTRE,
PERRY BAR, near BIRMINGHAM.**

A C.A.S. (Industrial Developments) Ltd. Development.

Architects: LLEWELLYN SMITH & WATERS,
M/M.B.E., F/F.R.I.B.A.

Consulting Engineers: ANDREWS, KENT & STONE.

General Contractors: C.A.S. (CONTRACTORS) LTD.



Steelwork fabricated and erected

by

T.C. JONES

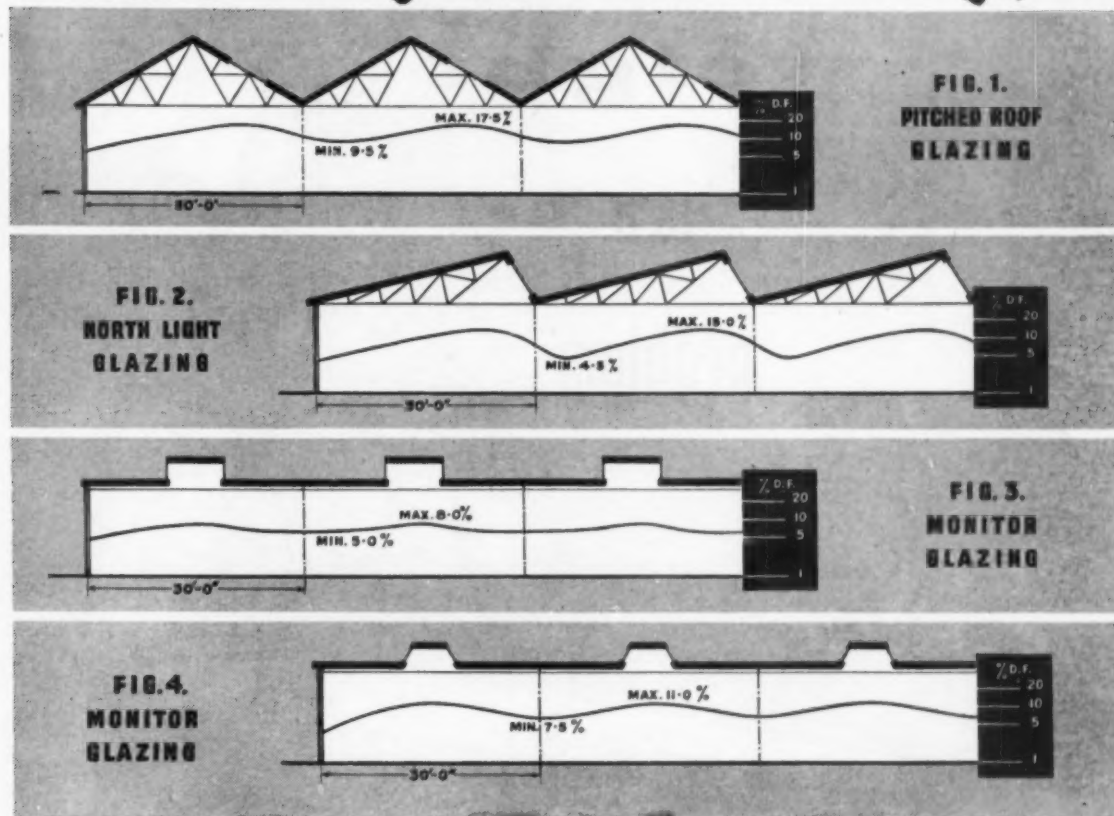
AND COMPANY LIMITED

LONDON AND

THE
600
GROUP
OF COMPANIES

SOUTH WALES

INTRODUCE GLASS ROOFING AND WALLS INTO YOUR MODULAR PLANNING AND *Reduce Building costs with this NEW system!*



DAYLIGHT FACTOR

THE KEY TO EFFICIENT PRODUCTION

VISUAL strain is reduced to the minimum by glare-proof lighting. Providing this is achieved, and the lighting factor adequate, such lighting is considered far preferable to intense spot lighting side by side with corresponding darker areas.

Pitched roof glazing gives uneven intense spot lighting to which is added glare. It is generally believed that North light glazing gives an even light, but the uneven lighting curve of the North light diagram indicates that this is not the case. The supposition of the even North light is based on the absence of glare throughout the year.

Monitor glazing as indicated on the lighting curves of figures 3 and 4 is superior in every way to any other form of roof lighting.

Whilst the high spot lighting shown in figures 1 and 2 is not attained, the lighting factors are adequate and comparatively even lighting results.

This form of construction is most economical, and the glazing on flat roof construction can be easily cleaned and the lighting factors maintained. Dirty glass can reduce lighting factors to a third of the estimated requirements.

Our Technical Advisory Department will be pleased to advise on your lighting requirements.

SEE OUR
PERMANENT
DISPLAY

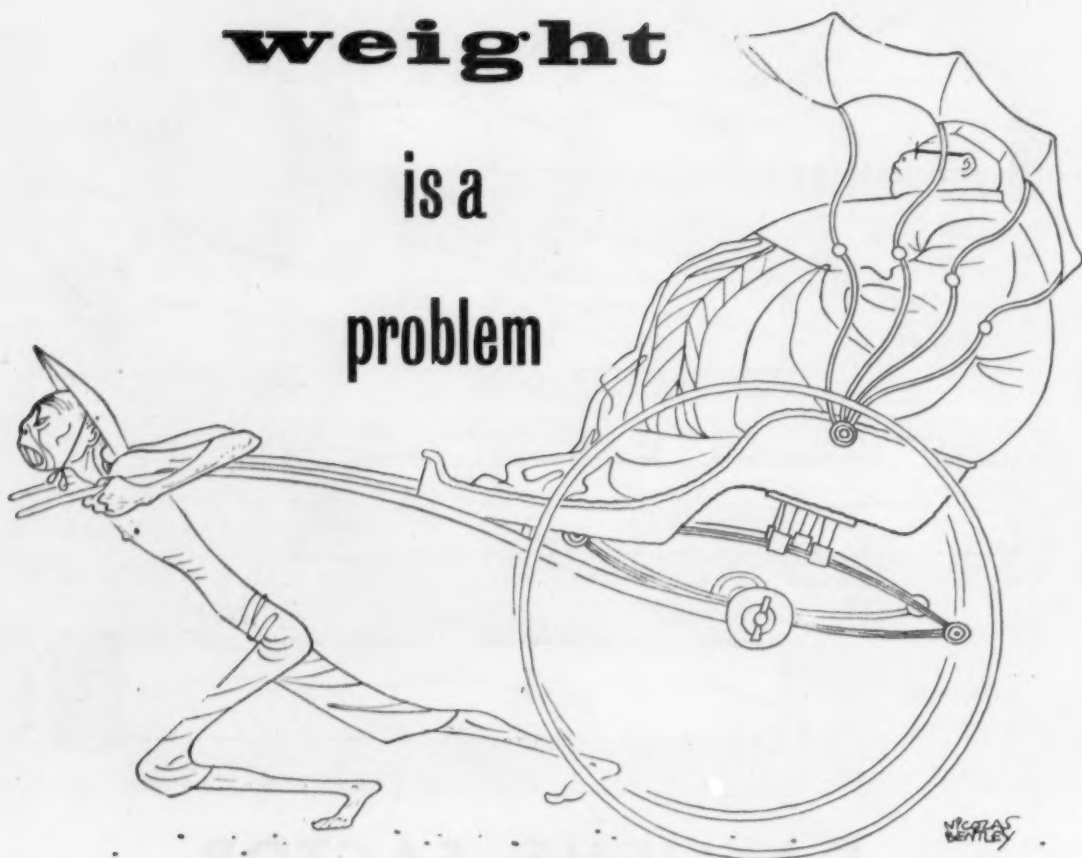


HILLS LIMITED

(WEST BROMWICH)

ALBION RD., WEST BROMWICH, STAFFS. Tel: WEST BROMWICH 1025 (7 lines) LONDON: 125 HIGH HOLBORN, W.C.1. Tel: HOLBORN 8005/6
Branches at Birmingham, Bristol, Manchester, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Glasgow and Belfast.

When weight is a problem



Come to think of it, weight nearly always *is* a problem.

In almost every branch of industry — and particularly in transport — weight saved means greater all-round efficiency and economy.

That's where light, strong and durable 'Kynal' wrought aluminium alloys come in—enabling weight to be reduced without loss of strength. With the aid of the Technical Service and Development staff of I.C.I. Metals Division, engineers and designers are constantly finding new uses for 'Kynal' alloys.

May we help solve *your* weighty problems?

'KYNAL' AND 'KYNALCORE' wrought aluminium alloys are already extensively used in the following industries:

Aircraft: ribs, spars, engine components, stressed skin covering, fittings, etc.

Railways: structural members, roofing, panelling, windows, luggage racks, etc.

Road Transport: structural members, floor planks and panelling, windows, tread strips, doors, small fittings, etc.

Shipbuilding: bridges, wheelhouses, outer funnels, lifeboats and davits, decks, skylights, stanchions, bulkheads, watertight doors, etc.

Building: roof coverings, side claddings, ventilators and windows, panelling, interior fittings, etc.

'KYNAL' AND 'KYNALCORE' WROUGHT ALUMINIUM ALLOYS

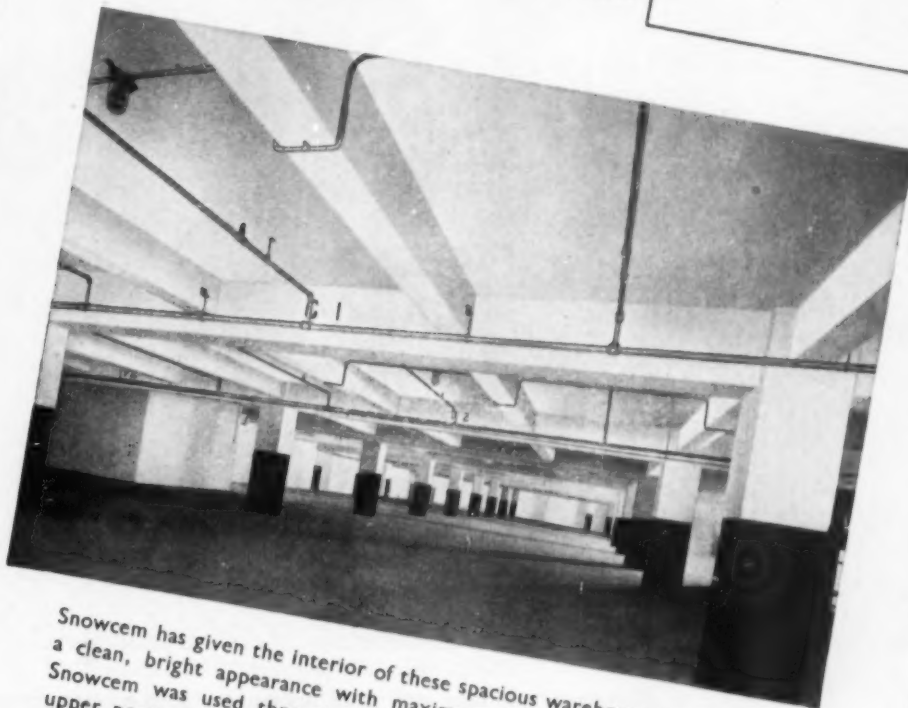
IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES LIMITED, LONDON, S.W.1



M.317

FROM THE SNOWCEM FILE:—

**Lloyds Packing Warehouse, Ltd.
Manchester**



Snowcem has given the interior of these spacious warehouse premises a clean, bright appearance with maximum light reflection. Cream Snowcem was used throughout on the concrete roofs, beams and upper portions of the columns.

ARCHITECTS: Harry S. Fairhurst & Son, Manchester.
BUILDERS: Russell Building and Contracting Co. Ltd., Manchester.
PAINTING CONTRACTORS: W. J. Roberts & Sons, Ltd., Didsbury, Manchester, 20.

SNOWCEM is easily applied to concrete, cement rendering or suitable brickwork by brush or spray. In seven colours: white, cream, deep cream, buff, pink, silver-grey and pale green. Our Technical Department is at your service.



SNOWCEM

WATERPROOF CEMENT PAINT

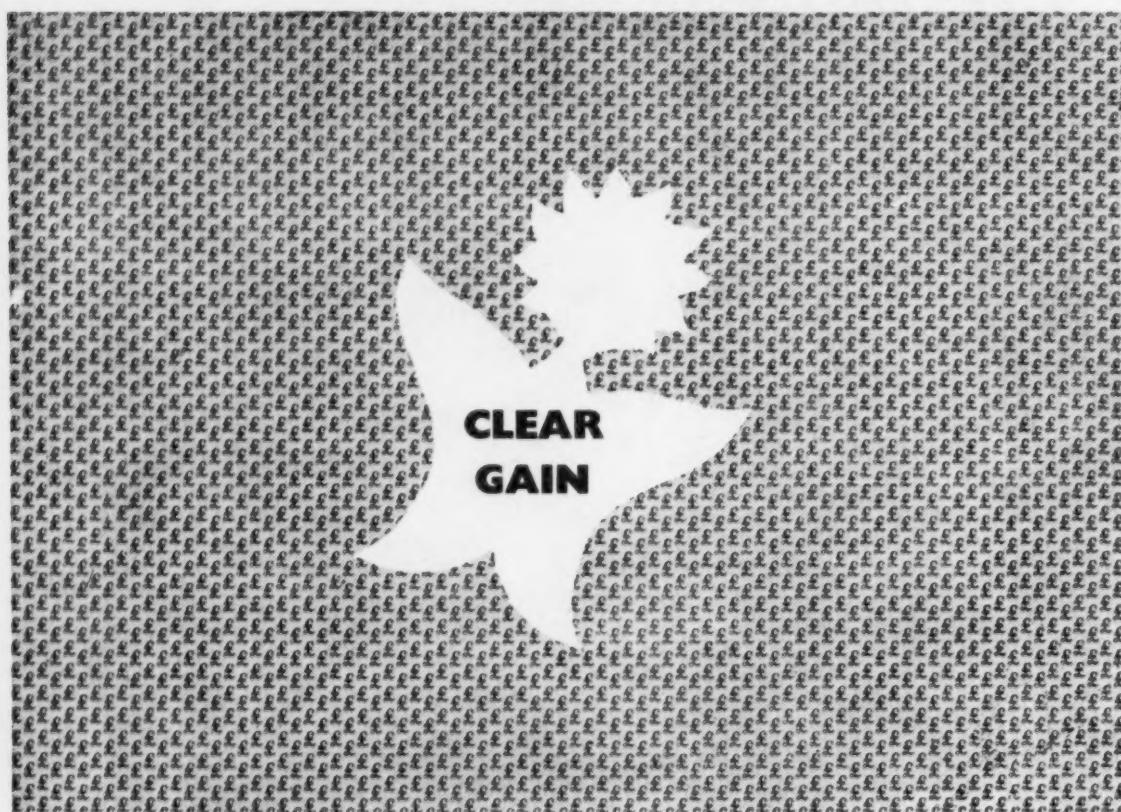
*Decorates and protects at **LOW** cost*

★ **BRITISH CEMENT IS THE CHEAPEST IN THE WORLD**

This material
does not brush, peel or flake off.

THE CEMENT MARKETING COMPANY LIMITED
Portland House, Tothill Street, London, S.W.1
or G. & T. EARLE LTD., HULL.
THE SOUTH WALES PORTLAND CEMENT & LIME Co. Ltd.,
Penarth, Glam.

ith
the
ex-
gs in
bright
quired.



Gas burns clear and clean. It does not waste its substance in smoke. By the time the gas comes to the burners the smoke has been put to work by the Gas Industry in a hundred different ways, all of them beneficial, all of them contributing to keep down fuel costs.

Apart from fighting unhealthy smog, the filthiest and the most expensive blanket in

all history, gas gives a clear answer to the question: What is the true cost of fuel? A gas bill is for fuel used. Gas needs no special equipment for handling or storage, no replacement stocks, no extra labour to look after these things. Delivery is continuous, of legally guaranteed calorific value. Clearly, there are advantages about gas that you should consider in your plans.



Clear Guidance

THROUGH your Area Gas Board you can bring the full resources of the Gas Industry to bear on fuel problems. The Boards' specialists are always available for consultation and their services are free. If you would like the latest information about gas, get your secretary to fill in these details (or pin this advertisement to your letter heading) and send to your Area Gas Board or to the Gas Council, 1 Grosvenor Place, London, S.W.1.

NAME

.....

ADDRESS

.....

WE NEED HEAT FOR 7

The Gas Industry makes the fullest use of the nation's coal.

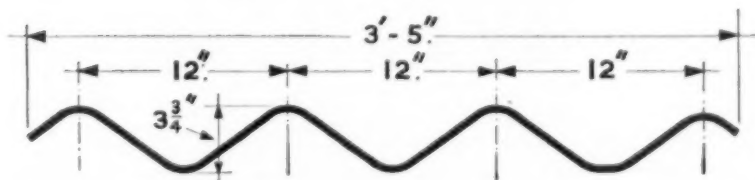
GCG78



"EVERITE"
BEST TRADE MARK
 Asbestos-Cement
'DOUBLE SIX'
CORRUGATED SHEETS
 METAL REINFORCED

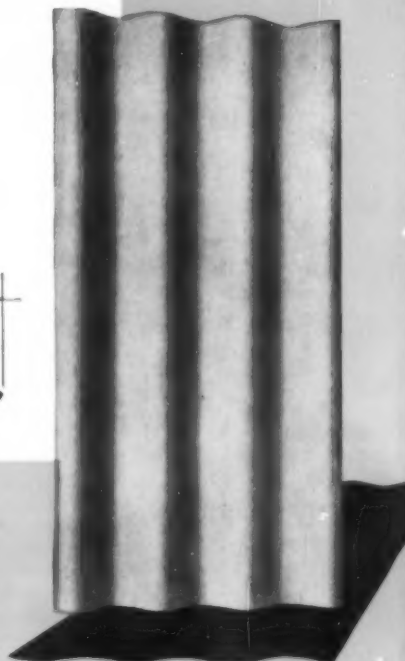
A MODERN Reinforced Asbestos-Cement corrugated roofing with purlins at 6' 6" centres.

The deep corrugations, generous side lap and closely fitting end lap make "EVERITE" Double Six Corrugated Sheeting very suitable for comparatively low pitched roofing.



DATA

Standard lengths ...	6'0", 7'0" and 8'0"
Standard width ...	3'5" nominal
Nett. Covering width ...	3'0"
Corrugations per sheet ...	4
Pitch of corrugations ...	12"
Depth of corrugations ...	3 3/4"
Thickness of material ...	1" nominal
Side lap ...	5"
End lap — minimum ...	6"
Weight per sq. yard approx. ...	35 lb.
Weight per 100 sq. ft. roofing as laid ...	476 lb.

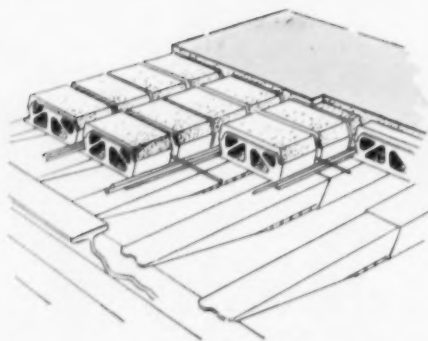


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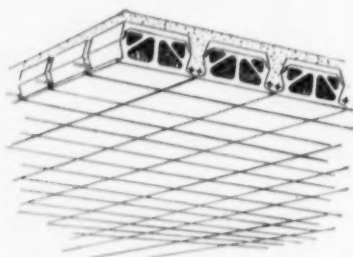
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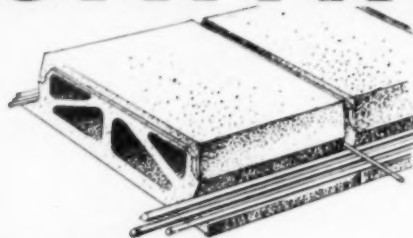
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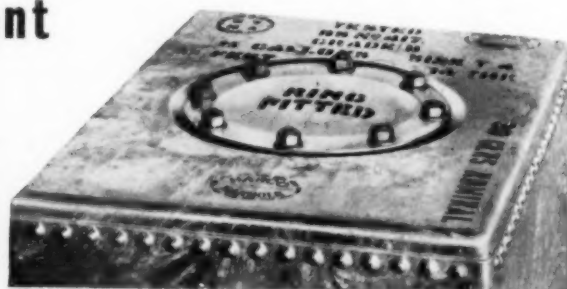
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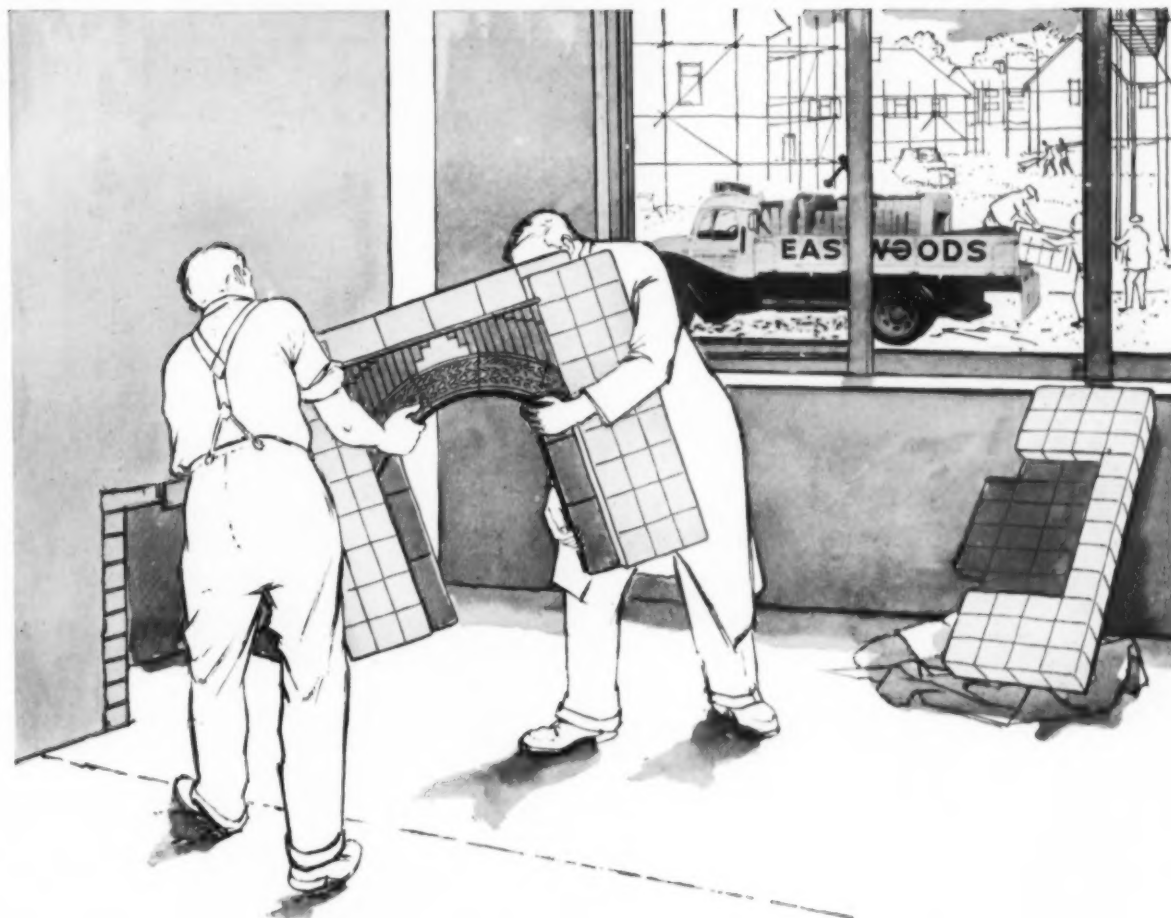
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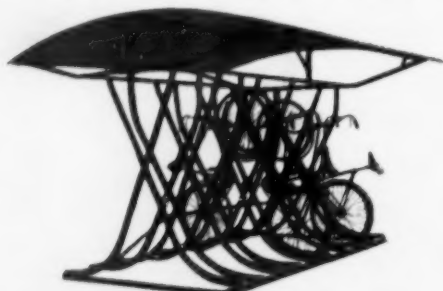
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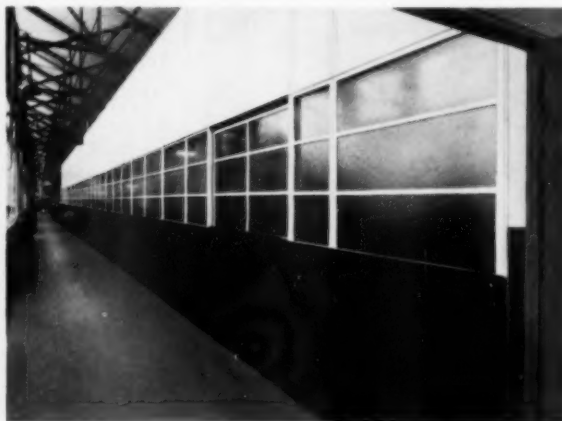
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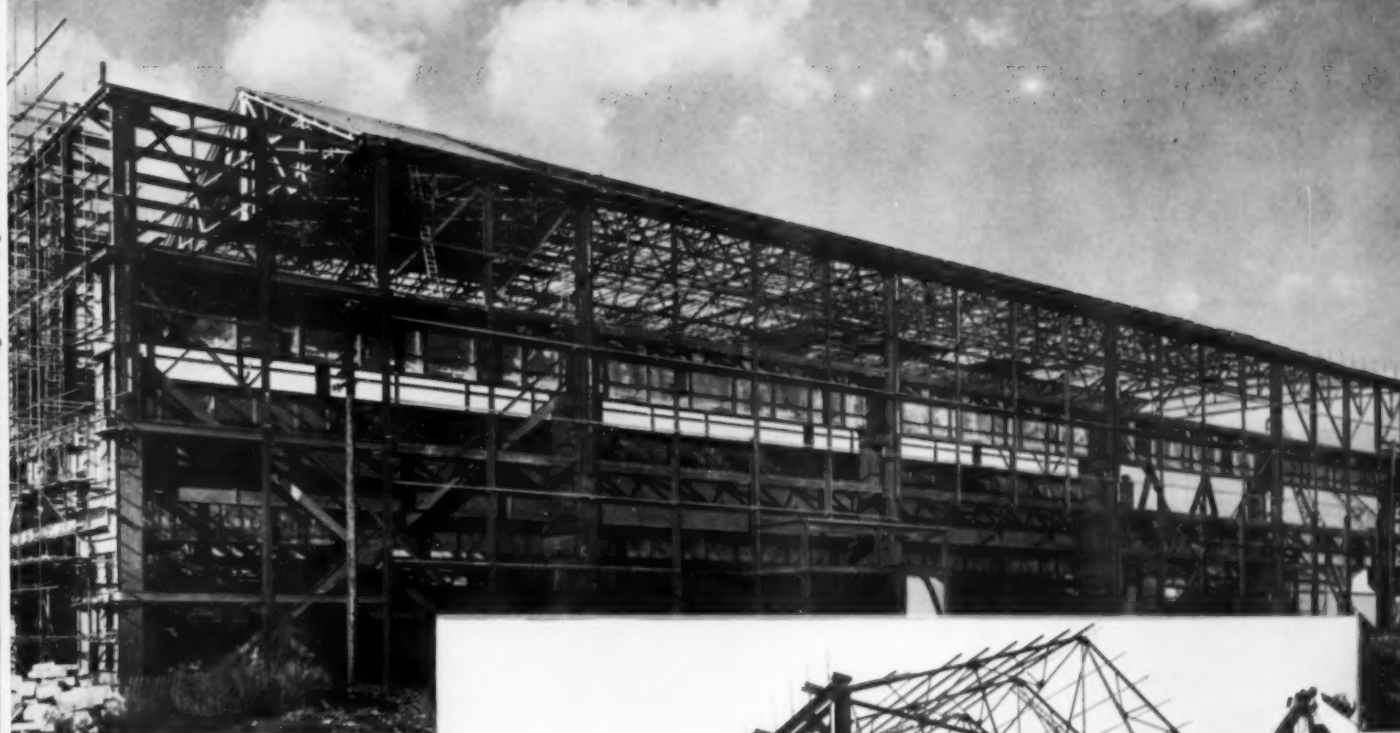
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NEW SPANISH BAR IN BRISTOL



Spanish Bar—Horts Restaurant, Bristol.



By courtesy of Horts Restaurant, Ltd., Bristol.
Architects: Alec F. French and Partners, F/L.L.R./B.A.

The Bar Counter is kidney-shaped with glossy black plastic top and bag shelf upholstered front. The back fitting is equipped with a black plastic sideboard top backed with peach-tinted mirrors, plate-glass bottle shelves separated on art metalwork to the window openings.

The seating has solid ends and is upholstered in gold-coloured brocade.

A decorative screen and entrance door completes this attractive décor.



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THE ARCHITECT & BUILDING NEWS

29 July 1954

The "Architect and Building News" incorporates the "Architect," founded in 1869, and the "Building News," founded in 1854. The annual subscription, inland and overseas, is £2 15s. 0d. post paid; U.S.A. and Canada \$9.00

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BAD NEIGHBOURS

IN his report on Gatwick Airport to the Minister of Housing and Local Government, Sir Colin Campbell mentions that Sir William Holford and others objected that the development of Gatwick could not be justified on planning grounds, and that the Surrey C.C. estimate that the aircraft noise will affect 75,000 people. This is disturbing, since what is generally known as "planning" was regarded after the war as the instrument by which all sections of the community could live with the minimum impingement of undesirable factors.

What is the position today? Can anyone, whether private person or manufacturer, buy land with absolute certainty that the surrounding areas are scheduled for a known use and that this is definitive? What may be an open park or farmlands today may catch the eye of the L.C.C. or one or other of the Ministries and be taken over for overspill housing development or an airfield, after certain legal formalities have been gone through.

In each case it will be fairly argued that the over-riding considerations are national prosperity and security or the welfare of the majority, but in the process more and more minorities are left disgruntled and with the feeling that planners are either not on their side or are helpless against larger forces.

We have always urged the need of a National Plan, and perhaps in view of the rapid day-to-day shift of policy, this desirable idea is impracticable. However true this may be, the opposite, a planless opportunism which proceeds like a juggernaut, crushing in its progress not only the careful work of skilled planners but destroying the hopes of a large number of humble private individuals, is a fearful portent.

In all fairness it should be said that, in the case of noise at least, this problem will not be solved by those who write angry letters to the Press, but, if at all, by those who are causing it and are striving by scientific means to find a way to diminish it. The danger lies in the risk of the money available, which must necessarily be limited, being diverted from the

really urgent problems, one of which is slum clearance and another the speedy building up of modern and efficient towns, into channels which are palliatives merely and the logical consequences of unwise decisions, among which compensation will be an ever-increasing item.

It might be the moment for the preparation and publication of a map of the whole country, indicating areas where overspill might possibly require land and zones where aircraft noise exceeded the number of decibels that sensitive people found tolerable. The picture might be more reassuring than appears on the surface.

We will end with this quotation from the Crichel Down Report which seems apposite.

"... the citizen has the right to expect not only that his affairs will be dealt with effectively and expeditiously but also that his personal feelings, no less than his rights as an individual, will be sympathetically and fairly considered."

SERMONS IN STONE

WE sympathize with Mr. Emrys Hughes, M.P., who asked the Minister of Works in the House on July 13 if he would take steps to remove from London unsightly statues for which his department were responsible and which were no longer of historic interest. The short answer from Sir David Eccles was that he would like to but feared the consequences.

By opening a public subscription and getting a site, it has always been possible to erect a statue or symbolic group, very seldom one of intrinsic worth artistically, but rich in associations, and lacking sex-appeal. Once up it becomes a permanent landmark and part of London Town. Most of us go through life seeing one or more such objects nearly every day of our lives—Watts's equestrian figure in Hyde Park; street fountains; Victorian generals and toga'd figures of statesmen holding rolled speeches.

The royal parks, zoological gardens and many



THOMAS SMITH TAIT—An Appreciation

THE news of the passing of Thos. S. Tait—it was thus he always signed his name—will bring back many and varied memories of this great personality to all those who had the privilege of working with him. Known affectionately, but privately, as “Tommy” between those of us who worked close to him in the early days of our architectural careers, while to others in the large office at Montague Place he seemed the rather mysterious and inaccessible oracle in a black smock, occupying a very large room upstairs, who designed ceaselessly with a stick of vine charcoal in hands blackened from frequent erasures.

He was a tremendous worker both in office and home, and seemed unconscious of passing time. He would become so absorbed in his work that he became unaware of the happenings around him and often, when working silently over one's sketches or drawings, it would be most embarrassing to become aware in the stillness of his room that one of his partners or a visitor was standing meekly awaiting some sign of recognition from him. Any feeling of annoyance that might have been brewing in them was soon dissolved with his sudden and benevolent smile. Motoring with him, on the rare occasions when he took the wheel, was a nightmare; he would emerge from his deep thoughts on the wrong side of the road only to hoot at the oncoming traffic!

He sketched continuously everywhere and on anything that was available, and had an amazing memory for detail. When dissatisfied with some detail shown on the working drawings he would insist many months afterwards on the production of his initialled charcoal corrections of the earlier sketch drawings to prove that they were wrongly interpreted. Of most projects he would initially make every sketch drawing and working detail himself. His quick and facile mind and hand solved problems with amazing rapidity; often after a week-end's work at his home he would bring to the office a complete set of crayon coloured sketches of a new project.

While many of us may not have seen much of “Tommy” during recent years, the news of his passing will be received very sadly. He was a brilliant draughtsman and a distinguished architect.

F. MacM.

THOMAS SMITH TAIT, F.R.I.B.A., F.R.I.A.S., was born on June 18, 1882, at Paisley, Scotland. He was apprenticed to James Donald, architect of Paisley, who had been chief draughtsman to Greek Thompson. He received his architectural education at Paisley and Glasgow Schools of Art and Royal Academy, London, where he won three King's prizes. Elected Associate R.I.B.A. 1913. Mr. Tait came as assistant when Sir John Burnet opened his office in London, and later, in 1920, became his partner. He was elected Fellow of the R.I.B.A. in 1926, and became chief partner of the firm of Sir John Burnet, Tait & Partners, in 1938 on the death of Sir John Burnet. He retired from the firm in March, 1954. He served as Director of Standardization, Ministry of Works, 1940-1941.

PRINCIPAL BUILDINGS: Sydney Harbour Bridge; Adelaide House, London Bridge; Lloyds Bank offices, Cornhill (R.I.B.A. Bronze Medal); Eastman Dental Clinic, Royal Free Hospital; Unilever House, Blackfriars; Burlington School, Hammersmith (R.I.B.A. Bronze Medal); Infectious Diseases Hospital, Paisley; Royal Masonic Hospital, Ravenscourt Park; St. Andrew's House, Edinburgh, Government Buildings; Empire Exhibition, Glasgow; Dingle's New Store, Plymouth; New Colonial Office, Westminster.

public squares have many insignificant sculptures and drinking fountains which have become sacred cows. Why? The occasional addition of a vital or interesting work, for instance Sir Jacob Epstein's Mother and Child in Cavendish Square and the Hepworth carving on the terrace of the Royal Festival Hall, is quite an event. It should be made law that for every new work erected, one old one should be removed out of sight. (To the grounds of the Crystal Palace perhaps!) There must be several dozen objects that could be so removed without arousing outcry, and a black-list should be made for the purpose.

The advantages of a clean-up would be several. First, it would give more work to living sculptors—they could hardly do worse than what already exists. Secondly, it would help to give a sense of renewal to London, which has so many venerable but unworthy lumps of bronze and stone dotted about its vast area. Thirdly, it would give professional letter-writers an opportunity to write to the papers either to protest or air their erudition. We support Mr. Hughes enthusiastically, and we will defend Sir David if he is attacked—unless of course he removes a favourite statue!

EVENTS AND COMMENTS

CRISIS IN KENT

Had it not been for the keen watch always kept on provincial papers by my special staff of lynx-eyed agents, news of a serious crisis in Kent might never have reached you. It comes in the nick of time. You, too, can make your protest or, alternatively, make history. Take a firm hold on your pen or your axe while there is yet time. The *Sevenoaks News* for July 15 carries a public notice from the Sevenoaks U.D.C. headed “Removal of oak trees, etc.” It calls for tenders for the felling of SEVEN OAK TREES. Tenders must be received by noon on Saturday, July 31, and you can, therefore, see the urgency of the case.

You must decide. Will you deluge the S.U.D.C. with questions, will you invoke the help of the multitudinous tree and amenity-preserving bodies, place name societies and timber controllers? Or will you sharpen your axe and put in a very low tender in the hope that you will be remembered, like George Washington? For who can doubt that they are THE Seven Oaks? The advertisement gives no clue to their whereabouts, possibly with the intention of throwing us off the scent. It may be the first sinister move by some cartel, or take-over-bidder, to gain control of something. What better device than to remove



The winner of the Rome Scholarship in Architecture, 1954, is Ian Lacey, of Stoke Poges. Mr. Lacey, who graduated at the Liverpool School of Architecture, University of Liverpool, in June 1953, was awarded the Reilly Medal and Prize for the best Thesis Design of his final year at the School. The picture shows him with a model of this design (a Building for the C.o.I.D.). With him are Professor Gardner Medwin and Sir William Holford.

a local place name? For who can doubt that the inhabitants, deprived of their landmark, would quickly forget the name of their town? Indeed, many already call it S'oaks. This cartel—brewers, I shouldn't wonder—will do well to remember that "a rose by any other name. . ."

NEW AND GOOD

Wandering disconsolately away from Little Titchfield Street after finding that I had missed the Regent Street Poly School of Architecture's Exhibition, I had two pieces of perhaps undeserved luck. The first was a new National Provincial Bank. Glass lenses, carved coat of arms, one-piece glass door, good lettering. I went inside and talked to an official. He liked it very much and so did his customers, particularly the locals who had watched the conversion. The inside, though yielding nothing of its traditional polished wood, is much brighter, more friendly and less pompous than usual. At the same time its high finish and the quality of the materials used provide the feeling of financial stability which bankers have usually sought in the pillared classical halls of the past.

I believe that Martins pioneered the "bankers contemporary" in this country. The National Provincial, though following suit, have in a way gone a step further for I understand that the design came from the bank's head office.

My second surprise was a renovated pub at the corner of Wells Street and Eastcastle Street, W.1, only a step from the bank. "The Champion" is a Barclay Perkins house and has the proportions of a second grade Victorian gin palace. The renovation has been excellently well done by, I am told, a young Regent Poly. trained architect, John Read, in conjunction with the brewer's surveyors' department. The work was done by the brewer's own works department.

When the book "Inside the Pub" appeared I thought that brewers would seize upon it as a guide to good design and good atmosphere in the post-war pub. I had been disappointed until I came across "The Champion."

This is altogether a first-class job which retains the best in our pubs and develops it with the help of further good design, and Messrs. Barclay Perkins, whose name appears in large and delightful type on the building, are to be congratulated on the success of the job and on their choice of architect.

I understand that the dining-room and kitchens have yet to be done up. When the work is completed I hope that the whole job will be illustrated in these pages.

SCHOOLS EXHIBITIONS: 1. THE A.A.

Judging from the numbers of students from other schools of Architecture to be found visiting it, the Annual A.A. School Exhibition is of considerable interest outside Bedford Square. It is not easy to appraise an exhibition of this size and scope. Three large studios and a hallway are filled with work representing the five years and I found, as always, that with so much to see it was extremely difficult to concentrate on any one particular scheme. The exhibition itself is much better laid out this year thanks to some large, well-designed, portable screens made in the school workshop. Generalizations are always dangerous but the work on show did seem to me to bear out Michael Patrick's remarks in his most able speech at the prize-giving—reported on another page—that a lot more serious work is being done in the school. This fact probably accounts for the lack of interest being shown in the various clubs and societies run by the Students' Committee. Mr. Dennis Roberts, chairman of the Students' Committee, in thanking Mr. Gordon Russell for his address and for giving away the prizes, said in so many words that the A.A. is not what it was immediately after the war when everyone was anxious to re-plan the world. He saw the student as a disillusioned fellow with little interest in anything. The exhibition gives the lie to Mr. Roberts for it seems to me that the A.A. students are too busy getting on with learning to be architects to be disillusioned.

Mr. Gordon Russell, who makes very powerful speeches in the quietest possible manner, spoke of the prime necessity of architects as leaders and takers of responsibility. To my mind Mr. Gordon Russell, Mr. Patrick and the Exhibition spoke with one mind and showed in word and deed how completely wrong Mr. Roberts was.

Mies van der Rohe and Le Corbusier appear to have about equal followings in the more advanced work in the school, with Oscar Niemeyer in third place. It is an odd paradox that with more and more materials and techniques available architecture should become less and less varied. Perhaps it is for this reason that I find the research carried out by students so much more interesting than their schemes seen in the mass. Research has an individual character belonging to the researcher while an office block in the Niemeyer manner will remain just that whatever the name of the student. The strong individualist seems unable to rise from the ranks of the faithful followers, there are no rogues, no cranks. None? Well, there is one, and he has designed a Unité d'habitation for 2,000,000 people and made a vast model of it. As someone said, "if one of the legs of that building broke there would be hell to pay!"

ABNER

NEWS OF THE WEEK

The Rome Scholarship in Architecture, 1954

The Faculty of Architecture of the British School of Rome announce the award of the Rome Scholarship in Architecture for 1954 to Mr. G. I. Lacey, B.Arch. (Liverpool).

Mr. Lacey, who is 27 years of age, served for four years in the Royal Air Force and completed his architectural course in 1953, since when he has been a postgraduate student in the Department of Civic Design at the University of Liverpool.

The Faculty have commended the entry submitted by Mr. P. S. Staughton, B.Arch. (Melbourne), and have awarded him a special Rome Scholarship of one year's duration. Mr. P. S. Staughton is 25 years of age and has been working at the University of Melbourne after completing his course there in 1953.

The Rome Scholarship in Architecture is provided for by an annual grant made to the British School at Rome by the Council of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and is normally tenable for two years, but may be prolonged in exceptional cases for a third year.

An exhibition of the competition designs will be held at the Royal Institute of British Architects, 66, Portland Place, London, W.1, until July 30, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 7 p.m.

Saltire Society Housing Design Award

For schemes completed during 1953, the Saltire Society is making two awards, one for houses and one for flats.

The winning scheme for houses is in Edinburgh, at The Inch, where Messrs. Stratton, Davis and Yates, architects, have been responsible for carrying out large developments during the past few years, for Edinburgh Corporation. The particular road selected for special commendation is Lammermoor Terrace.

The area of housing completed during 1953 is characterized by careful siting and good proportion, while the variety of vista is a constant pleasure to the eye. The layout of roads and greens and the placing of each block combine to produce an interesting and varied environment, an achievement rare in a housing area as large as this—588 houses in the section completed in 1953.

The architects were fortunate in the number of large trees on the site, and they have not only integrated them well into their layout but have also incorporated an encouraging amount of new planting: so that the setting of the whole scheme already has a feeling of maturity normally achieved only after a number of years.

The Saltire Society Panel felt that

the colour treatment of the exteriors might have been lighter and more courageous; and they also felt that in some details the interior planning could have been improved: but in general they felt that the design of details was good.

The award for flats has been made for the four blocks comprising 24 flats in Freeland Lane in the Murray First Development, East Kilbride, designed by Messrs. Gillespie, Kidd and Coia, architects, for East Kilbride Development Corporation. These blocks have been arranged in an unusual way, at right angles to each other, rather like dominoes, and linked together with glass-walled stairs serving adjacent blocks at intervals of half a flight, the blocks having been sited on a slope. Old trees have been incorporated in the site layout which is charming and imaginative. The external colour treatment is good.

Building in Concrete Exhibition

An exhibition of photographs showing the architectural development of concrete and its use in building and civil engineering will be held at the R.I.B.A. from October 21-30.

The exhibition is being organized by the Royal Institute and the Joint Committee on Structural Concrete representing the Cement and Concrete Association, The Prestressed Concrete Development Group and the Reinforced Concrete Association.

CORRESPONDENCE

R.I.B.A. External Examinations

To the Editor of A. & B. N.

Sir,—I must protest against the suggested discontinuation of the external examinations after an "appointed day" as outlined by Mr. Taylor in the A. & B. N. of July 22. The fact that few students pass at the first attempt may be due to the rigorous nature of the test rather than lack of preparation by light-hearted candidates, and I do not fancy that to-day's examination is more of a laughing matter than when Mr. Taylor sat.

The "school" man works very hard for five years, and I do not begrudge him his success, but the same volume of work for the external student takes so many years of home study that he is in danger of changes of the requirements without notice. I myself have had the disappointing experience of submitting three years' work and discovering that a new schedule had been in operation from an "appointed day." The research and study were not wasted, but from the practical point of view, a quick "gamble" might have shown a better effect on my salary. Now Mr. Taylor apparently wants to

fix another "appointed day" to cut short my studies altogether.

If this suggestion were acted upon, I feel there would be few recruits to a profession which held out no means of climbing from the ranks. Assistants in local government service would be even worse off—condemned forever to a salary scale below that of clerks and inspectors whose home study courses are hardly comparable. And, with all due respect, I suggest the "school" man's education really begins when his first contractor's agent begins to exercise his talent for discovering "extras" in the finest of designs and most polished of specifications.

Architects vary in quality like any other class, and to suggest that all up to a given date are fit to practise, but only selected ones thereafter, smacks too much of the well-known "life-boat" attitude.

I am, etc.,
H. APPLEYARD.

"Frankly Speaking"

To the Editor of A. & B. N.

Sir,—In "Comments" last week, Abner wondered why Dr. Roger Bannister, for whom I have the greatest admiration, was included in the "Frankly Speaking" team interviewing Mr. Basil Spence. So did I, until I heard the words Design, Stomach and Patting conjoining each other, apparently with some bearing upon the end product, as of "What's my Line?" Instinctively my mind associated Doctors with faulty digestion and bad dreams and wondering if it might have been one of the latter which inspired the interior view illustrated on page 62 of this New Year's Number of the *Architect & Building News*. This depicts fantastically shaped billiards cues of gargantuan size, butts up, poised on balls and holding up filigreed vaults. I have no wonder that little Canadian girls, aged 11 years, gave their enthusiastic support to a design so much nearer to the Spirit of Carnival than of Reverence. What a magnificent setting for an Ice Carnival in the grand manner so beloved by the late Charles Cochran!

Incidentally does this type of interview, which to me, rather savours of subtle advertising, tend to impress or enhance our professional prestige in the eyes of the public?

I am, etc.,
C. W. W. THOMPSON.

APPOINTMENTS

The War Damage Commission has appointed Mr. Stanley Vyvian Hicks, P.P.R.I.C.S., F.A.I., to be a Deputy Commissioner.

The Royal Sanitary Institute announces that it has invited Sir Hugh Casson to submit plans for the redesigning, on modern lines, of its Museum of Hygiene, at 90, Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1.

Three School Exhibitions

The Architectural Association, the Polytechnic, Regent Street, and the Northern Polytechnic Schools of Architecture have all recently held their prize-givings and annual exhibitions of students' work. The prizes were presented at the A.A. by Gordon Russell, at the Polytechnic by Basil Spence and at the Northern Polytechnic by C. A. Aslin, President R.I.B.A.

At first sight it was hard to recognize any similarity or common point of view that one might expect to find between three of the most prominent schools in London. They were there, however, thoroughly obscured by the widely differing methods of display that were employed. The whole basis of this difference was that of selectivity.

To determine the character of an exhibition beforehand must be very difficult. To include something from everybody, "the parents' delight," must inevitably lower the standard of the exhibition as a whole. Conversely, to illustrate the work of only the most brilliant students will surely produce a show that is brittle, and in no way indicative of the real work of the school; mentally exhausting to the visitor. The former way might be called a "students' exhibition" and the latter a "staff exhibition." They strike at different audiences, they are very different exhibitions. The former may have been seen at the Regent Street Polytechnic, the latter at the A.A.

The compromise, or happy medium, avoids the extremes of selection (or lack of it). It shows not only what the teaching staff were getting at, but also what a reasonable percentage of students made of the problems put before them. A few whole portfolios wherein the substandard work every student will produce at some time or another is safely surrounded by the year's work as a whole will add a human touch. An informative exhibition, satisfying to all who experience it, exhibitor, staff, parent and critic. This was the Northern Polytechnic.

At the Polytechnic, Regent Street, there were some excellent sketches of London by Philip Rodgers, and a stimulating design for an Acute General Hospital was the highlight of the fifth year. A really good model, among so many bad ones in other years, and the provision of a viewing gadget that really worked both helped to illustrate the many very satisfying aspects of this design. This exhibition as a whole was not well laid out. A great deal of the work should not, in my view, have ever been put on show. Also on show was some work of the fifth—and last—year of the Polish School, which ceases to exist at the end of this term. Highly imaginative sketches coupled with an almost machine-like precision of draughtsmanship in black and white gave this small show a character entirely its own.

At the A.A. there were the usual Primitive Huts in the first year. These have become so popular among the art schools that the A.A. are finding

that the students are not coming fresh to the problem and it is expected that this exercise will be removed from the curriculum. In the second year a constructional scale model is made instead of working drawings. This is a really excellent device that brings home to the student many of the small problems of detail that may not appear in early working drawings, by the careful selection of the point of section.

The fine History Theses in the third year should disprove for all time the fallacy that the A.A. is not interested in history. Throughout this exhibition draughtsmanship, production and individual display is of the highest order. There was no space allocated for the newly formed Evening Classes in Design. Their exhibition comes later.

At the Northern Polytechnic, apart from a feeling of "I've been here before" imparted by the work of the Art Department hung in the corridor, one felt that a great deal of care had been taken, not only in the selection of the work to be shown, but in the manner in which it was displayed. The steady progress through the five years was well illustrated and the competence reached in the thesis designs was of a high order. The School of Interior Design had a studio and the display showed an uncertainty or timidity of imagination that was not found elsewhere.

The high-spot in this exhibition was the display of the two evening school groups, neither of which were in any way inferior to the day school equivalents. It was remarked that the school only has recognition up to intermediate, but, if this exhibition is any guide, full recognition cannot be far away.

J. R. D. H.

The A.A. School of Architecture Prizes

First Year: Howard Colls Travel Scholarship, value £40: P. G. Wentworth-Shields.

Second Year: A.A. Travel Scholarship, value £40: N. W. Quennell.

Third Year: Holloway Scholarship (for study in some field of building practice), value £180: K. R. Darby. A.A. Travel Scholarship, value £40: B. Dewhurst.

Fourth Year: Roland Wilmot Paul Travel Scholarship, value £40: J. G. Chitty. R.I.B.A. Henry Jarvis Scholarship for Construction, value £50: R. A. Diss.

Fifth Year: Henry Florence Travel Scholarship, value £50: A. J. Wylson.

Scholarships and Grants Awarded to A.A. Students

Scholarship awarded by Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., to a student in the Fifth Year for travel and study of decorative arts in Europe to an approved programme, value £250: G. C. Collins.

Scholarship awarded by the Building Centre to a student in the Fourth or Fifth Year for research into use of building materials to an approved programme: value £100: R. C. Waters.

Walpamur Colour Prize, value £15: P. N. Perkins.

Alec Stanhope Forbes Prize for the best colour working during the session—books value £5: N. Grimwade.

Medal presented annually by Le Societe des Architectes Diplomes par le Gouvernement, Paris, to the best Diploma student of the session: Brian Falk.

Prize in Design presented to a student of the Royal West of England Academy School of Architecture, Bristol, value £5 5s: Philip Roydon-Cooper.

Scholarships Tenable at the A.A.

The Leverhulme Scholarship, value £2,000: H. T. Moggridge (Tonbridge School).

The Metal Window Scholarship, value £75 p.a. (presented by The British Metal Window Manufacturers' Association, Limited): Miss A. M. Harvey (St. Helen's School, Northwood).

The Metal Window Senior Scholarship, value £50 p.a. (presented by The British Metal Window Manufacturers' Association, Limited): R. H. Gordon (Architectural Dept., Hammersmith School of Building).

Senior Staff Scholarship, value £60 p.a. (presented by the Senior Staff of the A.A. School of Architecture): J. M. Mange (Westminster School).

The Natural Asphalte Scholarship, value £50 p.a. (presented by The Natural Asphalte Mine-owners and Manufacturers' Council): R. G. Gibson (Bedales School).

The Patent Glazing Conference Scholarship, value £50 p.a. (presented by The Patent Glazing Conference): G. M. Kassaboff (Wycliffe College).

R.I.B.A. Final

The R.I.B.A. Final Examination was held in London, Leeds, Manchester, Newcastle, Edinburgh and Belfast from June 16-25, 1954. Of the 447 candidates examined, 132 passed the whole examination; 11 passed subject to approval of Thesis; 55 passed Part I only, and 249 were relegated.

Post-Graduate Course on Landscape at Birmingham

As advertised the Birmingham School of Architecture is holding its second Post-Graduate Course this Autumn term. This year's subject is Landscape. Like last year, the course does not aim at giving a definite qualification at the end, but to keep awake an interest in ex-students in subjects now always encountered in every-day practice, and at the same time to keep them abreast of current thought.

The series of lectures which will be given will constitute a definite course as they will follow an overall pattern based on a syllabus agreed on with the lecturers.

The course will be introduced by Miss Sylvia Crowe and the lecturers will include:—G. P. Youngman, Brain Hackett, F. Clark, S. B. Grove.

Dr. Francis C. Eccles, O.B.E., F.S.A. Scot., on his retirement as secretary of the Central Council for the Care of Churches, has accepted an invitation from the Archbishops of Canterbury and York to be a Trustee of the Historic Churches Trust.

IN PARLIAMENT

Fine Art Commission's Powers

A suggestion that the advice of the Royal Fine Art Commission should have a statutory basis was made by Mr. Wyatt, in a question to the Chancellor of the Exchequer asking under what powers the commission ensured that its advice was obtained before building work was undertaken. Mr. Boyd-Carpenter, the Financial Secretary, who replied, said the commission's powers were granted under royal warrants and not by statute. These powers enabled them to call for information on building works, but so far as he was aware there was no statutory obligation on developers or planning authorities to consult the commission. Mr. Wyatt referred to the statement in the last report of the commission that too often they were not consulted or consulted at such a late stage that their suggestions could not be met. Was it not time, he asked, that some statutory power was given to the commission to enable the advice to be tendered before it was too late? Mr. Boyd-Carpenter said he was not sure that it was not better for the authority of the commission to rest on its high standing and reputation rather than on compulsion. (July 19.)

Annual Housing Programme

Lieut.-Col. Lipton asked the Minister of Housing and Local Government from what date he had decided that the annual maximum of 300,000 houses should not be exceeded; and what steps he had taken to ensure that this maximum should not be exceeded. Mr. Macmillan replied that the total number of houses completed in any year depended partly on prior planning and partly on sufficient labour and materials being available. In addition, resources varied from region to region. While he had, therefore, had to take some steps to see that the programme did not get out of step, he did not attempt to control it within precise figures. He was hopeful that with improving production the total for this year would be at least as large as last year, and he was equally optimistic about 1955. (July 20.)

Subsidy and Rent

Mr. Macmillan refused to accept the assumption in a question by Mr. W. Jones that the rent of a £1,500 council house would have to be raised by 1s 2d a week to cover the deficit that would arise in the local housing revenue account when the proposed reduction in the subsidy rate took effect next April. Mr. Jones insisted that the new rates would reduce the councils' income by 2s 4d a house a week, and the reduced rate of interest would only make up 1s 2d of that, and the balance would have to be made up by increases in rent. Mr. Macmillan replied to this

that the rent would depend on the circumstances of each local authority, the cost of building—which varied, and the rent or rate policy adopted by the local authority. (July 20.)

National Standard

Mr. Sparks asked what was now the value of the national house on which the standard of subsidy was based, and since what date it had been operative. Mr. Macmillan said that £1,583 was taken as the latest available figure when the local authority associations were consulted on June 21 last. (July 20.)

Regional Review

Mr. Sparks asked for an assurance that the regional organizations for housing and planning would not be abolished. Mr. Macmillan stated that proposals for the gradual closing of these regional offices over a period was under consideration. Mr. Sparks commented that their closing would cause great hardship, especially for the small local authorities, and Mr. Macmillan replied that that was why he had said the matter was under consideration. (July 20.)

Planning Appeals

Mr. Walker-Smith asked the Minister of Housing and Local Government what had been the effect of the measures taken to shorten the time for decisions in planning appeals and compulsory purchase orders. Mr. Macmillan stated that with regard to compulsory purchase orders he thought there had been no general difficulty. Their number was, in any case, falling. So far as planning appeals were concerned, about 60 per cent more cases had been disposed of during the first half of this year than in the corresponding period in 1953; while the average time taken on each case had been slowly falling over the past few months. The number of appeals received was, however, still continuing at a very high level. He was watching the position carefully. (July 20.)

Hornchurch Bricks

Mr. Bing complained to the Minister of Supply that the Hornchurch U.D.C. and its contractors had orders for two million bricks outstanding for 18 months, and asked him to see that adequate supplies were made available. Sir David Eccles said this appeared to be an unusual case where special difficulties had held up deliveries. Mr. Bing said the council's housing programme was completely held up, and pressed for early action to secure deliveries as bricks were being supplied to private builders. Sir David Eccles said this was the only instance this year in the whole of the Eastern Region of a shortage of bricks being reported to the Ministry. He understood that the council and the brick-making firm got into some dispute,

but there had been a meeting between the two sides the previous day and he hoped the matter was settled. (July 20.)

Research Buildings

Mr. Bevin, Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Works, stated in reply to Mr. F. T. Willey that the major works included in the building programme for the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research for 1954-55 were for the Hydraulics Research Station (£159,800), the Mechanical Engineering Research Laboratory (£254,600), the National Physical Laboratory (£111,700), the Radio Research Station (£92,500) and the Water Pollution Research Laboratory (£115,000). The Water Pollution Research Laboratory would be completed and occupied this year, and the work at the Hydraulics Research Station should also be nearing completion. Work on the new Radio Research Station began this year and was expected to be completed in 1955-56. The full programme for the Mechanical Engineering Research Laboratory included a number of buildings of which some were already finished and occupied; one further large building (the Hydraulics Machinery Laboratory) should be about completed, and partly occupied, this year. A beginning was expected to be made on two other buildings. The provision for the National Physical Laboratory was principally for the commencement of construction of a new Ship Tank (for research and testing on the form of ships' hulls and propellers) which was expected to take some four to five years to complete.

He stated also that the numbers of non-industrial staff employed at the Building Research Station and its branches on July 1 were 410 full-time and 11 part-time. The corresponding numbers in 1953 were 397 and 12 respectively. (July 20.)

Carlton House Terrace

Sir David Eccles told Mr. Grimond that no decision had been reached about when the reconstruction of Carlton House Terrace would start. The matter would be reviewed later in the year. Mr. Grimond asked whether the plans had been finally approved, and if so whether it was simply a matter of expenditure that was holding it up. Sir David Eccles said the plans were about 50 per cent completed. Certainly it was a question of finance when any building could start. (July 20.)

The Architecture Club

A dinner of the Architecture Club was held at Skinners' Hall on Wednesday, July 21, under the Chairmanship of the President, Viscount Esher. The speakers were Mr. John Summerson, C.B.E., F.S.A., A.R.I.B.A., Sir Kenneth Clark, K.C.B., and Professor A. E. Richardson, R.A., F.R.I.B.A.



1

TERMINAL BUILDING ZURICH AIRPORT

ARCHITECTS: A. & H. OESCHGER, ZURICH



STARTED in 1946, the airport operates in the main on two runways, each with a carrying capacity of 135 tons. One of these is for blind landing and with dimensions of 2600×75 metres is one of the largest in Europe. A smaller runway is provided for aircraft of less than 50 tons.

The runways terminate in front of the airport building which lies on the main road from Zurich.

The design of the airport building centres on the solution of the problem of passenger traffic, customs and luggage clearance. For this the centralized system has been chosen. Whilst the decentralized system offers the advantage that the passengers of one flight and their luggage can pass through the buildings as one group, thus obviating

Photo: Central Press



2

mistakes, it also requires the multiplication of offices such as passport control, customs clearance, transit stations and all ancillaries.

The centralized system minimizes the requirements in per-



3

sonnel, in built-up cubic space and allows a better development of the restaurants, shops, telephone and post-office and other amenities. The danger of mistakes has been overcome by separating incoming and

outgoing traffic, by signposting, loudspeakers and by a call-up hall from which the passengers of one flight are led to the tarmac as one group.

The departure traffic arrives from Zurich on the upper road



4

ramp which leads to the large central hall (7, 2, 3, 4), whilst the arrival traffic passes out of the building to the road side through the customs hall which lies under it. There is still a hall for bonded luggage beneath that.

The striking feature of the airport layout is the obvious intention to induce the public to come in and look around, there is a spectator's restaurant and an open-air extension of it on to the terrace, ample parking spaces and a separate bus station, the view from which is shown in (7).

The spectators enter the building through the central departure hall which is cordoned off along its axis (6, 5, 8, 4). They can watch the movements of aircraft, arrival and departure and the servicing operations, from the big window in the hall (8, 6), and others can reach the spectator's restaurant (12), the staircase to which is seen in (6, 21). The public gallery can be reached also from outside (1, 9, 11, 6, 10).

The departing passengers, using the right-hand side of the



7





8

central hall, descend to the customs hall (13) via staircase (15, 6, 8) and have from there access to the transit passenger's restaurant, from which, through the call-up hall they are guided to their aircraft.

The central hall divides the airport building (facing the tarmac), the left track is the restaurant track with the transit restaurant at ground level, the spectator's buffet and restaurant at hall level and the airport restaurant above that (12).

The right track is the office track, with airport security, etc., at ground level, Swiss AirLines on first floor, other airlines on next floor and technical departments, such as wireless, on the next.

The airport can handle 3,000 passengers per hour.

The building is supported on mushroom headed columns whose foundations rest on piles (see section on page 132).



9

An interesting use is made of mats of rushes as insulation between ceiling and floor beams, plastered and have Paratex acoustic boards glued to the plaster with Kohenith, a Dutch cold glue.

Celotex is extensively used as sound-absorbing material. Alternative material used is Paratex, which is sawdust compressed with waterglass. The cost of this is about half that of Celotex. There is also a

gypsum baffle which however is not yet proved.

An extensive use has been made of both glass, aluminium and Al. alloys, and special extensions. The large window-front in the spectator hall (central hall), the control tower cabin, the rooflight in the central hall and the skin carrying construction of the light metal roof on the departure entrance (14, 2), etc., are examples. See also details shown on page 132.

Great attention has been paid to details such as lighting fittings which are shown in a number of photographs, glass doors which are practically frameless, such as the post



10

11



office and the telephone booths, (17, 18), and a frameless folding door (16).

The doors, but apparently not the partitions, are made of strengthened and laminated glass, the laminating is visible under the polarizing filter with which the photographs are taken; this pattern is not visible on the partitions. Corners are made by bevelling and cementing without the use of clips.

A number of central radiators heat the central hall, the size of which can be gauged from the chair and fire extinguisher (21). The ribbing and the publicity display mix well.

Other photographs show:

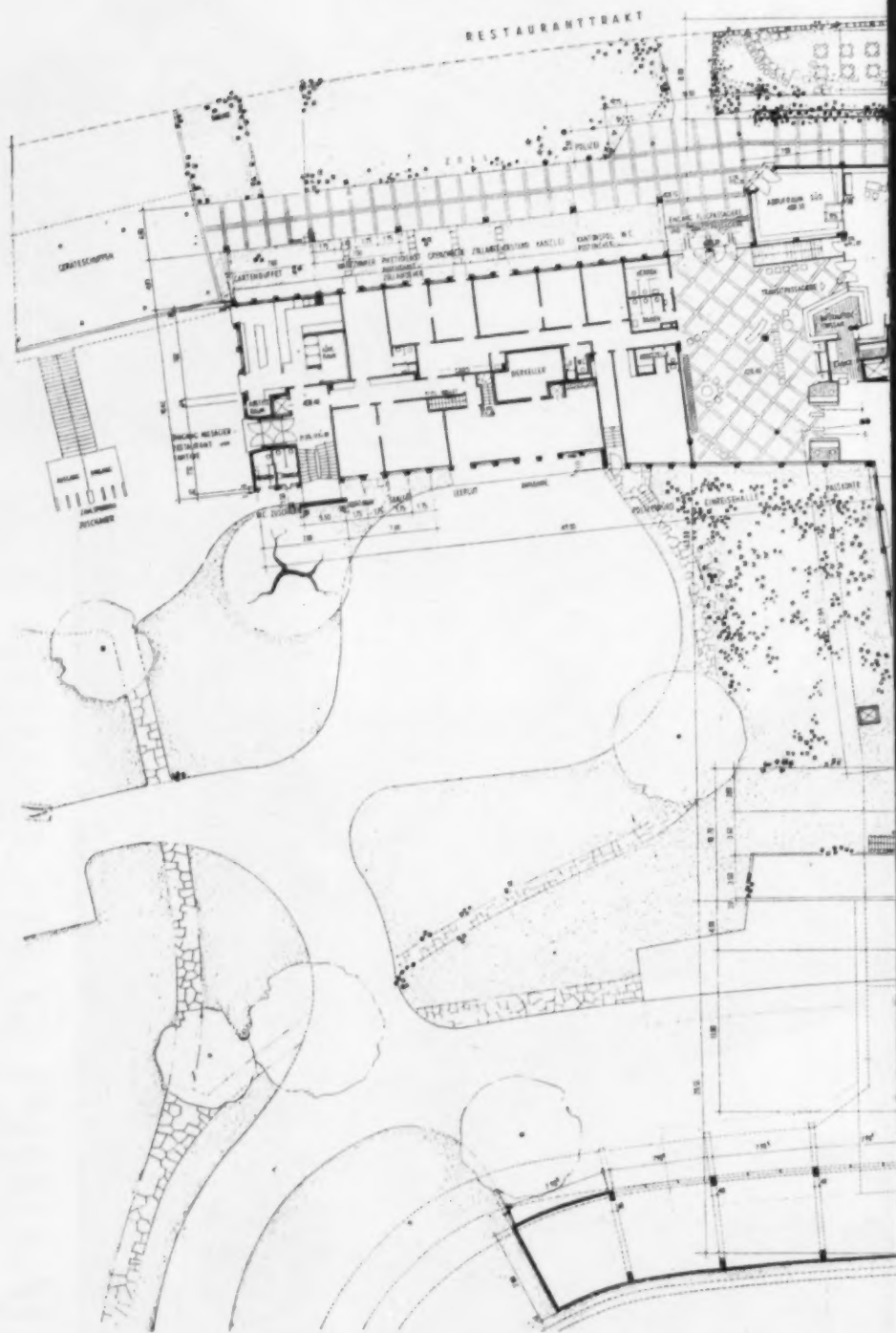
(19, 20) The transit restaurant with souvenir shops, in particular the shop for watches. In the cubicle under the big illuminated clock during the daytime a watchmaker works who can be watched through the window.

(11) The support of the spectator gallery, both cantilever and stanchion were precast in one piece in Zurich and brought by road to the site; it also shows the anchorage to the building construction externally, whilst the anchorage

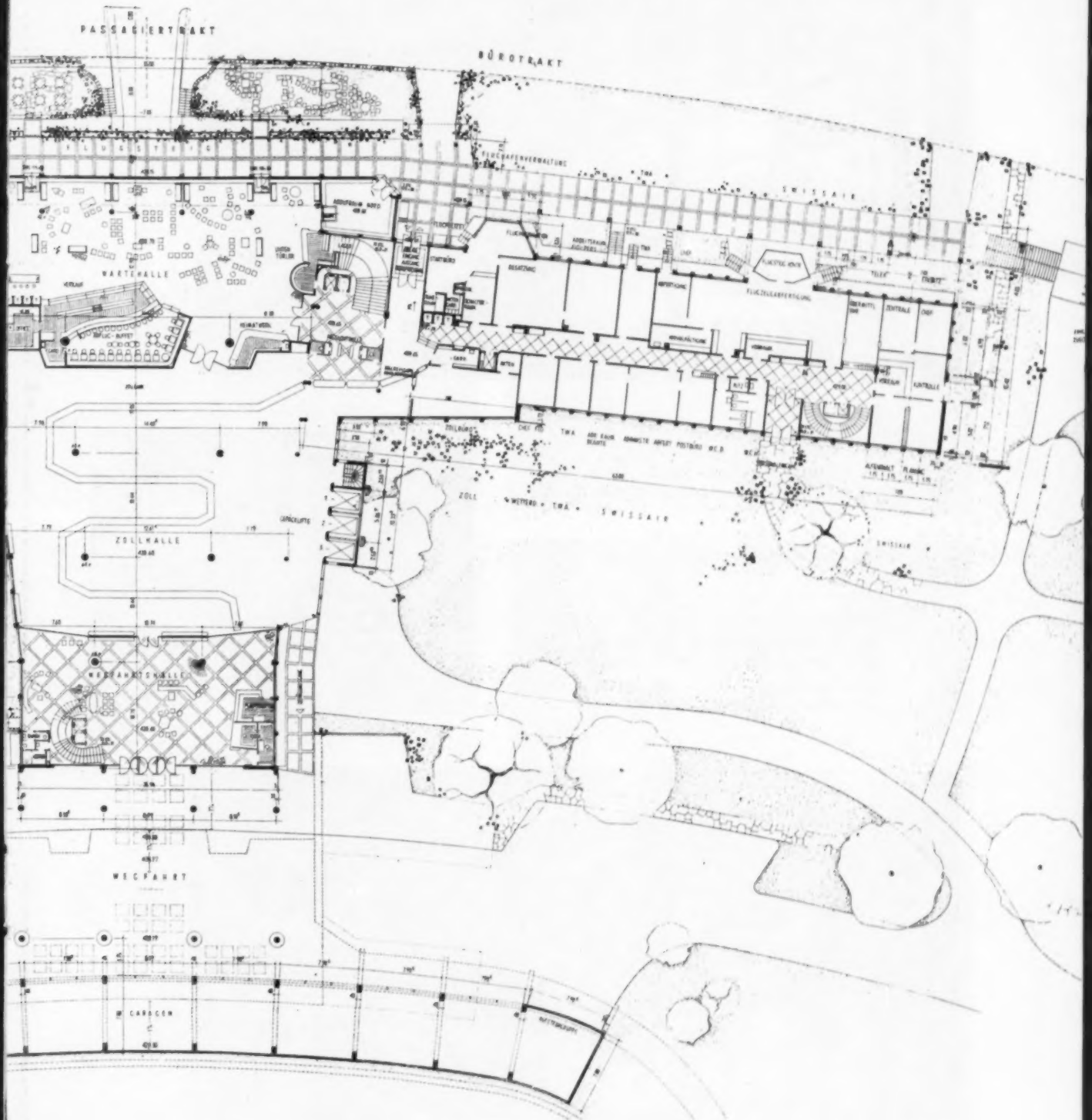
[Continued on page 130]

KEY

RESTAURANTTRAKT:
 RESTAURANT SECTION.
 PASSAGIERTRAKT:
 PASSENGER SECTION.
 BÜROTRAKT:
 ADMINISTRATION SECTION.
 GARTENBUFFET:
 GARDEN BUFFET.
 WARTEZIMMER:
 HALL.
 PIKETTDIENST AUFENTHALT ZOLLAUFSEHER:
 STAFF ROOM.
 ZOLLAMTSVORSTAND:
 CHIEF OF CUSTOMS.
 POSTENCHEF KANTONSPOLIZEI:
 CHIEF OF KANTON POLICE.
 EINGANG FLUGPASSAGIERE & TRANSIT-PASSAGIERE:
 ENTRANCE FOR ARRIVING AND TRANSITING PASSENGERS.
 ABRUFRAUM NORD:
 FINAL LOUNGE NORTH.
 ABRUFRAUM SÜD:
 FINAL LOUNGE SOUTH.
 WARTEHALLE:
 MAIN DEPARTURE HALL.
 ABFLUG BUFFET:
 DEPARTURE BUFFET.
 VERKAUF:
 KIOSK.
 HEIMATWERK:
 SOUVENIR COUNTER.
 CHANGE:
 BUREAU DE CHANGE.
 EIN- & AUSGANG BORDPERSONAL:
 ENTRANCE & EXIT FOR CREW.
 FLUGPOLIZEI:
 AIRPORT CONTROL OFFICERS.
 STARTBÜRO:
 LANDING OFFICE.
 FLUGINFORMATION:
 FLIGHT INFORMATION.
 BESATZUNG:
 CREW ROOM.
 FLUGHAFEN-VERWALTUNG:
 AIRPORT ADMINISTRATION.
 ARBEITSRAUM FÜR PERSONAL:
 FLIGHT INFORMATION OFFICE.
 TWA:
 TRANS WORLD AIRLINES.
 FLUGSTEG-KONTROLLE:
 RUNWAY CONTROL.
 ÜBERMITTLUNGSZENTRALE:
 COMMUNICATION CENTRE.
 TELE X:
 TELEPRINTERS.
 EINSATZ:
 OPERATION OFFICES.
 KÜHL-RAUM:
 REFRIGERATION ROOM.
 EINGANG PASSAGIER-RESTAURANT UND KANTINE:
 ENTRANCE TO PASSENGER RESTAURANT AND CANTEEN.
 GARDEROBE:
 CLOAKS.
 BIERKELLER:
 BEER CELLAR.
 ARRESTZELLE:
 DETENTION ROOM.
 SANITÄT:
 FIRST AID.
 W.C. ZUSCHAUER:
 PUBLIC LAVATORY.
 POLIZEI ÜRO:
 POLICE OFFICE.
 EINREISEHALLE:
 ARRIVAL HALL.
 PASSKONTROLLE:
 PASSPORT CONTROL.
 GEPÄCKLIFTE:
 BAGGAGE LIFTS.
 ZOLLBÜRO:
 CUSTOMS OFFICE.
 ZOLLREVISION BESATZUNG:
 CREW CUSTOMS.
 CHEF FIO:
 CHIEF FLIGHT INFORMATION.
 POSTBÜRO:
 POST OFFICE.
 PERSONALEINGANG:
 STAFF ENTRANCE.
 WETTERDIENST:
 METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE.
 WEGFAHRTSHALLE:
 FINAL HALL ARRIVALS.
 WEGFAHRT:
 COACH DEPARTURE.
 GARAGEN:
 GARAGES.
 GEPÄCKAUSGANG:
 BAGGAGE EXIT.



ZURICH-KLOTEN AIRPORT TERMINAL: G1



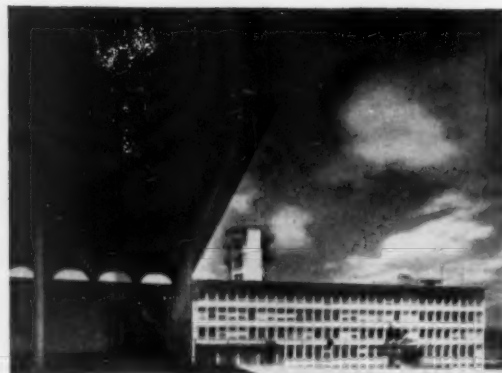
GROUND FLOOR PLAN. SCALE - 1 : 500



12

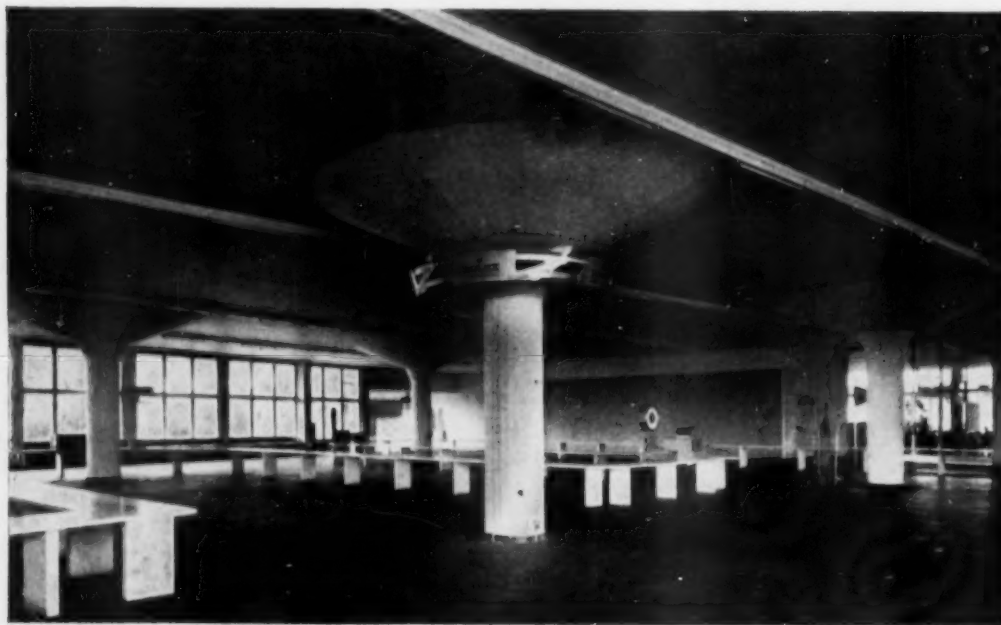
internally is also shown in (19).

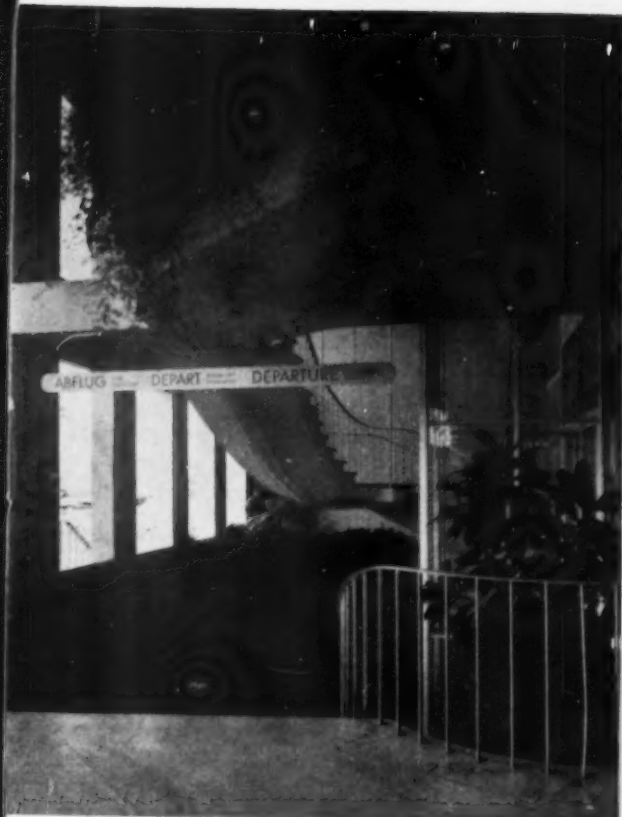
A neat arrangement of the controls of a venetian blind is seen in (22), the blind itself is housed inside the double window frame which opens as shown; the locking handle is by the fan. One flat ribbon controls raising, lowering and feathering of the blind and is taken up on a neat, spring-loaded drum let into the window frame.



14

13





15
17

16
18



19



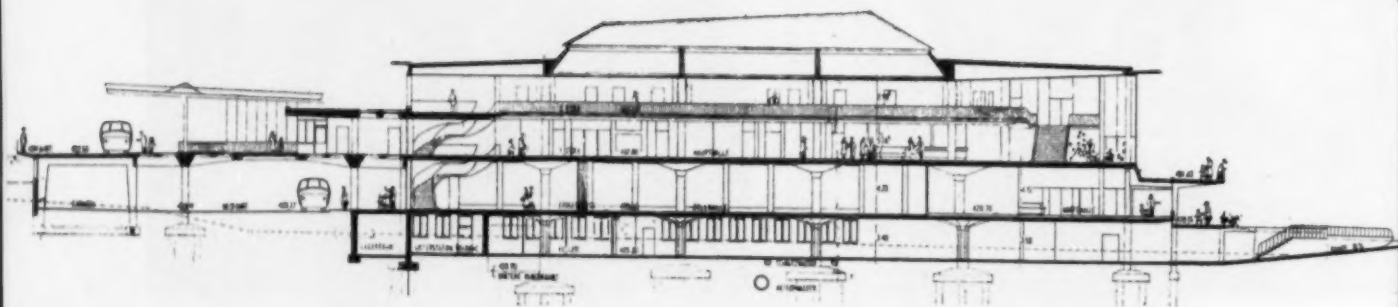
20

(24) Is a view from the control tower showing the front light metal porch, the glass roof over the suspended skylight of the central hall and the concrete surround into which the drainpipe channels are let, in sheet metal.

Further photographs show the design and fixing of staircases. In (15) a cantilever support, anchored in the ceiling is visible, which is probably unnecessary as the stairs would carry the load without it.



21



SECTION THROUGH WAITING HALL AND CUSTOMS SCALE—1:500

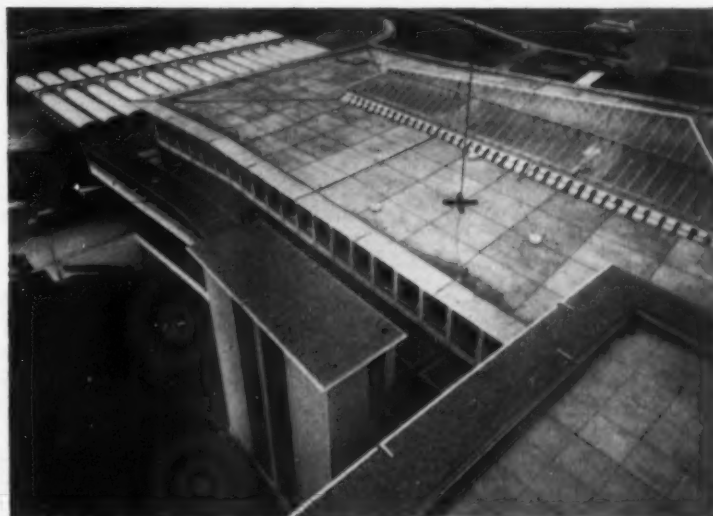


22

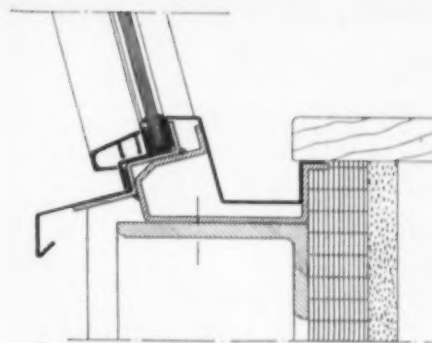
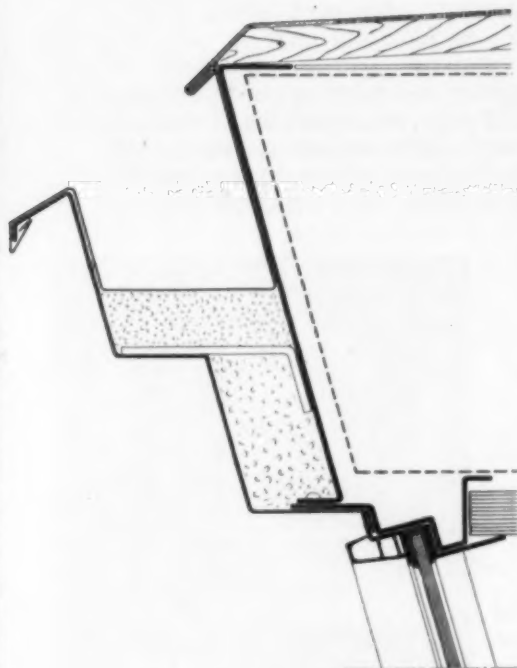
The photographs were specially taken for "The Architect and Building News" by Peter Pitt, who also wrote the notes.



23

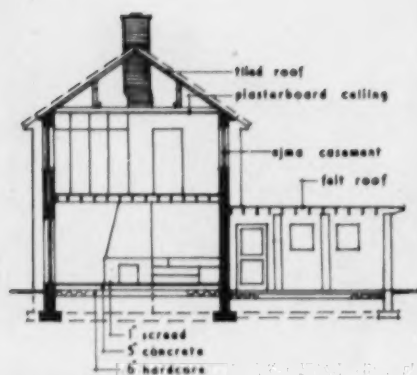


24

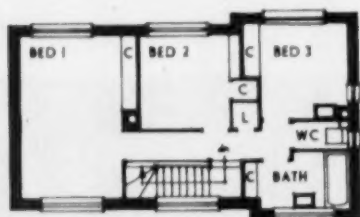


Section through eaves and window of control tower.

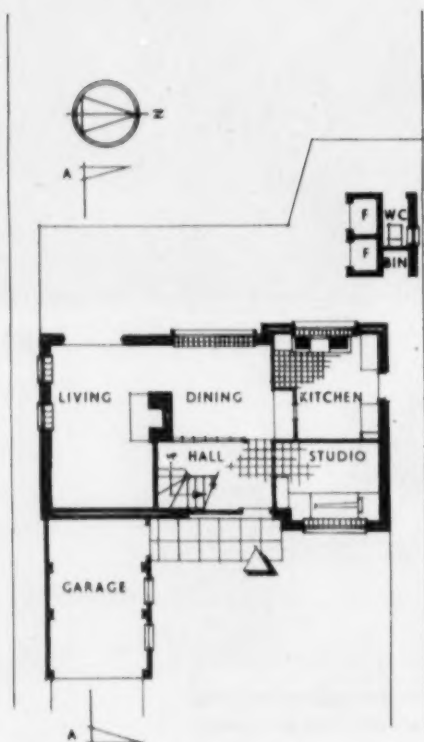
Zurich-Kloten Airport Terminal



SECTION AA



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

GROUND FLOOR PLAN
Scale: 1 in = 14 ft

West elevation

AN ARCHITECT'S OWN HOUSE

at St. Albans, Herts

architect:

DAVID P. G. MORGAN

A.R.I.B.A.

"HICKLING COTTAGE," a small three-bedroom house of 1,265 sq ft in area was built at a contract price of £2,495. This is approximately 3s 7d a foot cube or £2 a foot super and includes garage, outhouse, all built-in furniture and other specially designed fittings. The price was kept down by means of close co-operation between architect and builder at the design stage, as well as during erection. Principal economies were effected by the



Entrance detail, the string of the staircase can be seen through the obscured glass screen.

inclusion of details and specifications of work that the contractor understood and knew well. Only tiling was sub-contracted.

Eleven-inch cavity brick walls are supported on simple strip concrete foundations. The solid ground-floor slab is 5in thick and is laid on 6in of hardcore composed of 2in dia. stones. The slab is screeded to 1in thickness with waterproofed concrete. Internal partitions are of breeze block. The first floor is of ordinary timber joist construction, 1in T. & G. glued and cramped boarding laid on 7×2 in joists, 15in centres. The roof joists are supported on purlins strutted from the internal partitions. Windows and doors generally are of standard size and construction, the glazed screens, one by the front door and the other between the hall and the dining-room, were purpose made.

The facing bricks are Alton Tinted Flettons, the internal wall surfaces were plastered and generally papered; in the bathroom 6×6 in tiles up to dado height were used. The bathroom floor is covered with bright yellow lino.

The living area of the ground floor is covered with "Windsor" oak parquet, the working areas, kitchen, hall, and study, are covered with monochrome Accotiles, straw, red and turquoise respectively.

Roof tiles are "Contra-du-Nord"—very dark brown in colour, a single Roman interlocking pantile laid on battens on felt on 3×2 in rafters.

The ground floor ceilings are plaster board with scrimmed joints and a skim coat, whitened; first-floor ceilings are $\frac{1}{2}$ in Tentest similarly finished.

Cooking and hot water is supplied by a Rayburn II solid fuel cooker; in the lounge is a Sofono convector fire which provides background heat to both hall and dining area by means of convected air through short ducts. The cool air is taken from the hall at low level through a hit-and-miss grille which provides a simple but effective means of control. Heating upstairs is by portable electric radiators. All the service pipes are ducted through the kitchen, the upper length of S.V.P. emerges at roof level in a false chimney. Rainwater drainage to two soakaways, one at the front and one at the back.

The staircase was designed without risers in order to increase the apparent space in the hall, i.e., to read as a staircase in a rectangular space as opposed to a series of irregular spaces around a staircase. The glazed screen between the hall and the dining-room also assists in the opening out of the plan. It is made of softwood with birch glazing beads. These, on the hall side are fixed with brass cups and screws: the timber is painted.



Dining-room



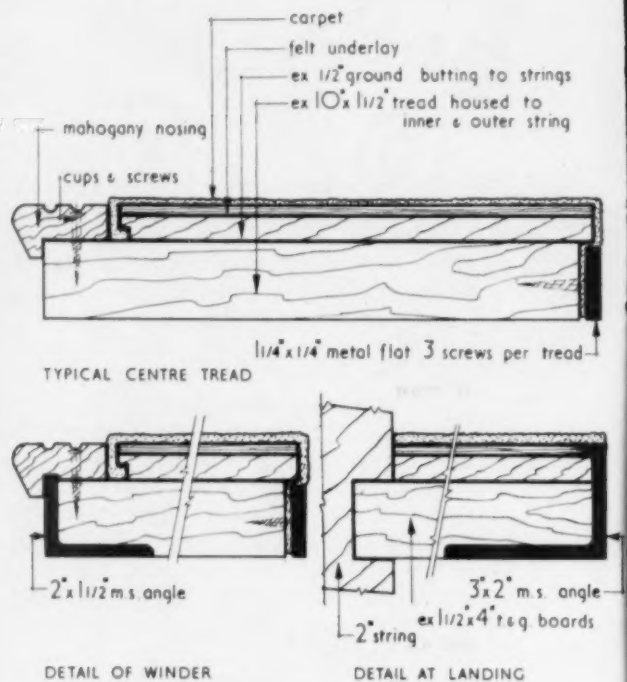
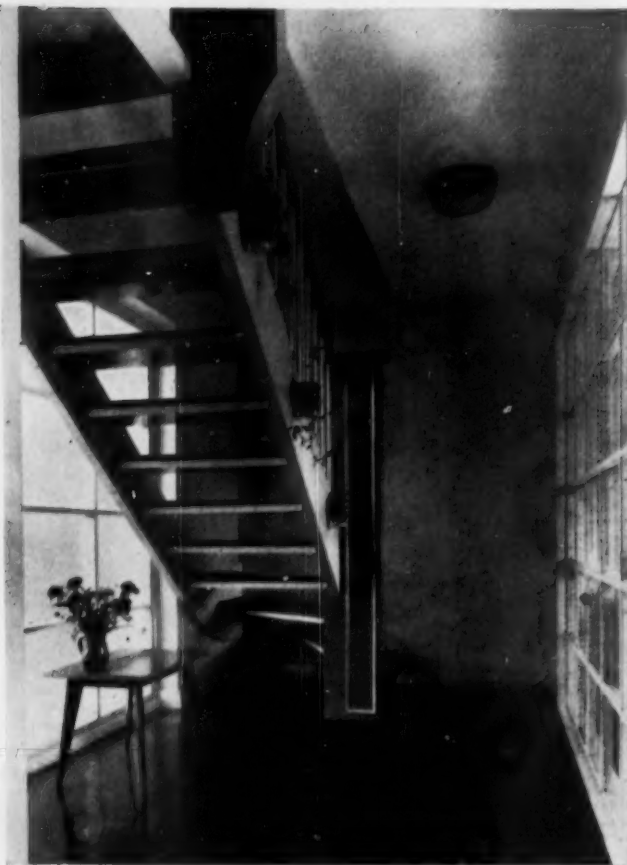
Through the dining-room to the lounge



From the lounge through the dining-room to the kitchen

Hickling Cottage, St. Albans

General Contractor: J. T. Bushell, St. Albans



1/4 F.S. details of stairtreads showing the support of the winders and landing, and the fixing of the carpet.

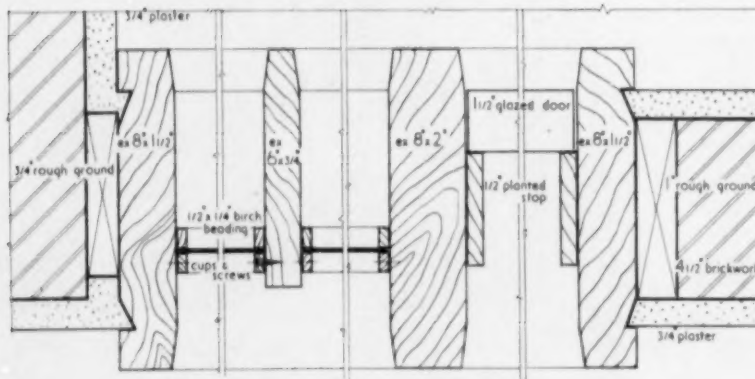
The Hall

The kitchen is equipped with 14 fitted timber cupboards of the Ejma type painted red and white. There is a Formica breakfast top by the hatch to the dining-room.

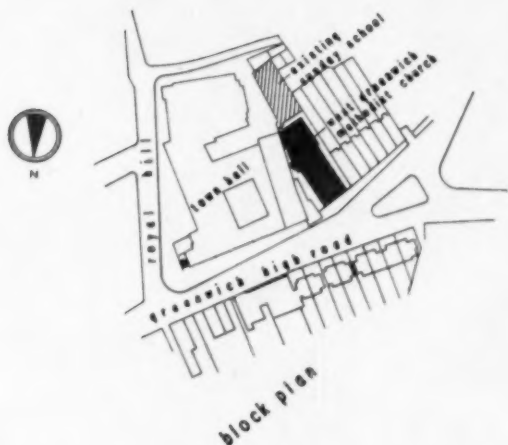
The chimney breast, the deep reveals to the lounge and dining-room windows and the reveals of the recessed sideboard are all covered with

a dark blue and white star paper by John Lines. The three-piece suite is pillar-box red and the dining-room fabrics are lime green.

Polished natural oak is used for the sliding hatch above the sideboard and also for the built-in bookcase, mantelshelf and fireplace reveal in the lounge.



1/4 F.S. detail of the glazed screen and door to the dining-room. The deep reveal is on the dining-room side. The timber is softwood painted white.



West Greenwich Methodist Church

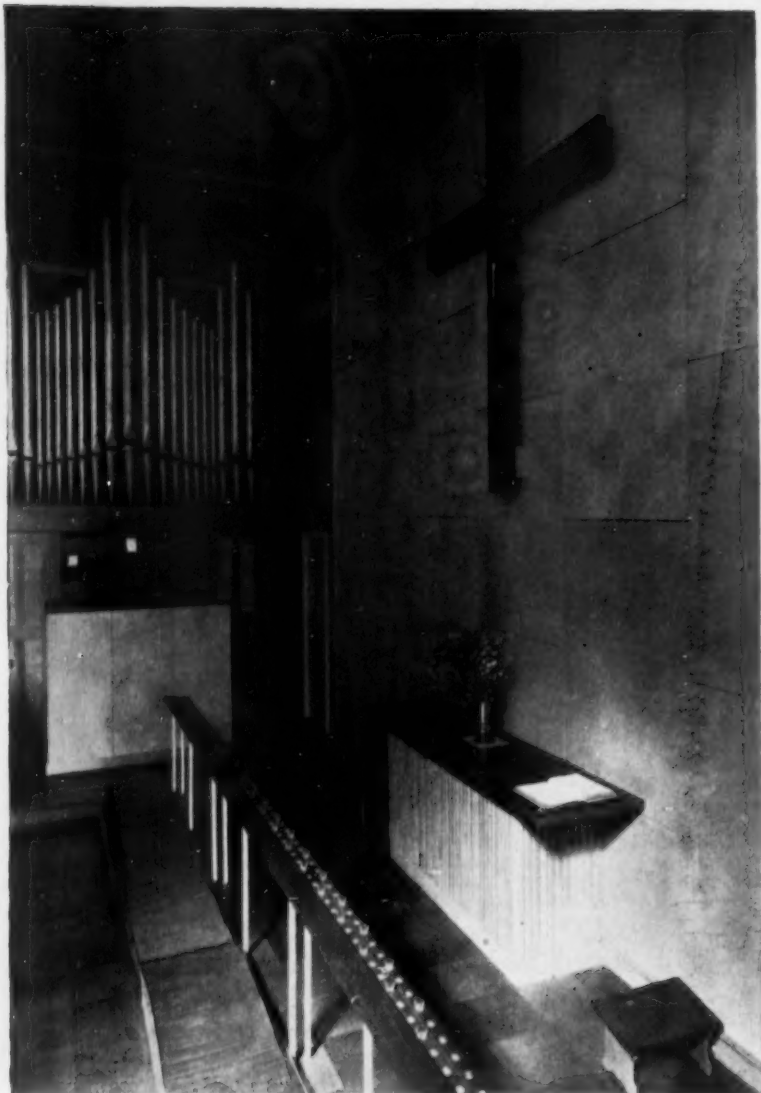
ARCHITECT: EDWARD D. MILLS, F.R.I.B.A.

ASSISTANT ARCHITECT: F. A. TURNER, A.R.I.B.A.

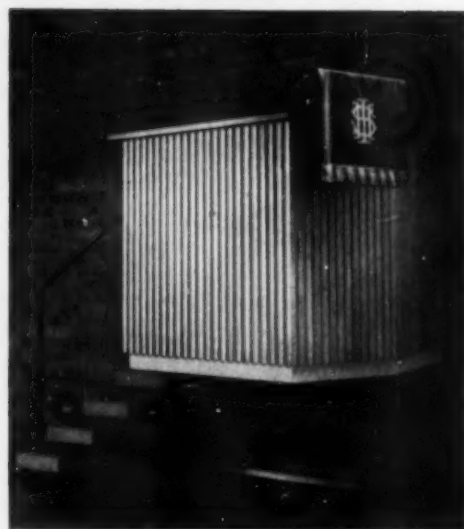
THE existing 19th-century Gothic Methodist Church on this site was badly damaged as a result of enemy action during the war and a special Commission appointed to consider the future of the building decided that the reconstruction and repair to the existing building with its 1,000 seats would be too costly, and that in any case the building was too large for present-day needs, having excessive seating accommodation and being expensive to heat and light. It was, therefore, decided to demolish the old building and erect a smaller modern building which could be easily maintained, with a maximum seating capacity of 360. The War Damage Commission agreed that the money due from them for repair work could be spent on demolition of the building, but as this amount was limited and only small additional grants available, from other sources, the new building had to be as economical as possible.

The existing building was demolished and the new church designed to seat 360 people. Additional lavatory accommodation was added, together with a Minister's Room, and the new building was linked with the extensive Sunday School premises behind, which had previously been repaired and redecorated. The organ from the existing building was salvaged and rebuilt, and to preserve a feeling of continuity with the old church, stone from the old building was used for the screen wall to the main elevation and as foundation stones in the foyer. The planning problem was essentially a simple one, that of providing a small church with good acoustic conditions for singing and preaching, and good circulation both for the congregation of the church and in

 The Church before demolition

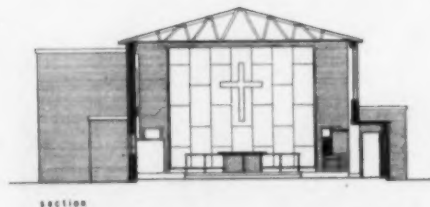


The panelling to the sanctuary is in natural coloured Birch polished, with a vee joint, and the communion table and pulpit are constructed of polished Birch. The top of the communion table and communion rail are polished hardwood, and the organ case is the existing American white wood panelling stripped and polished. (The original interior is shown in the top right picture). The Cross is in polished hardwood and the flanking walls to the panelling are in faced brickwork.

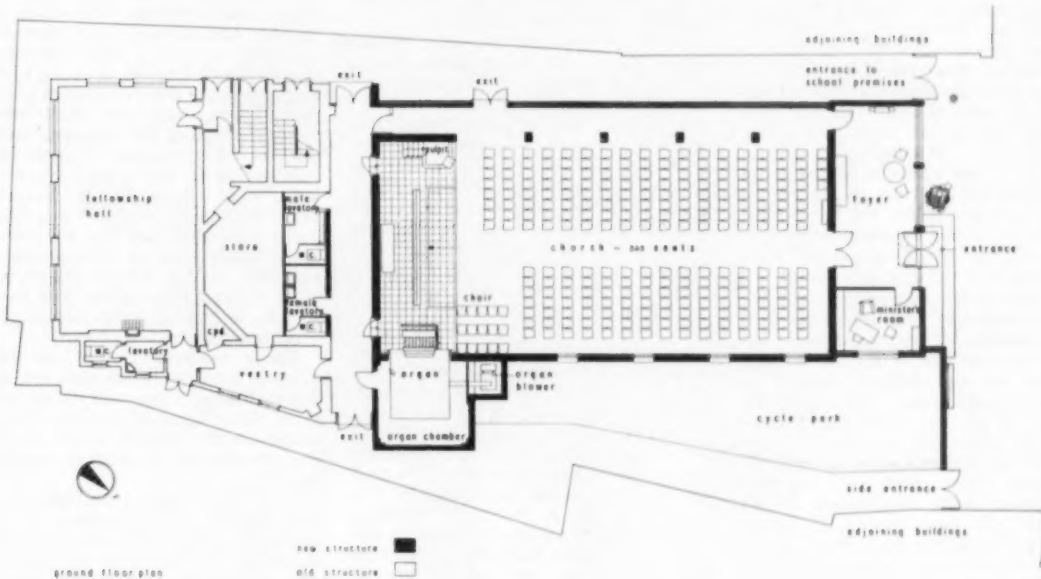
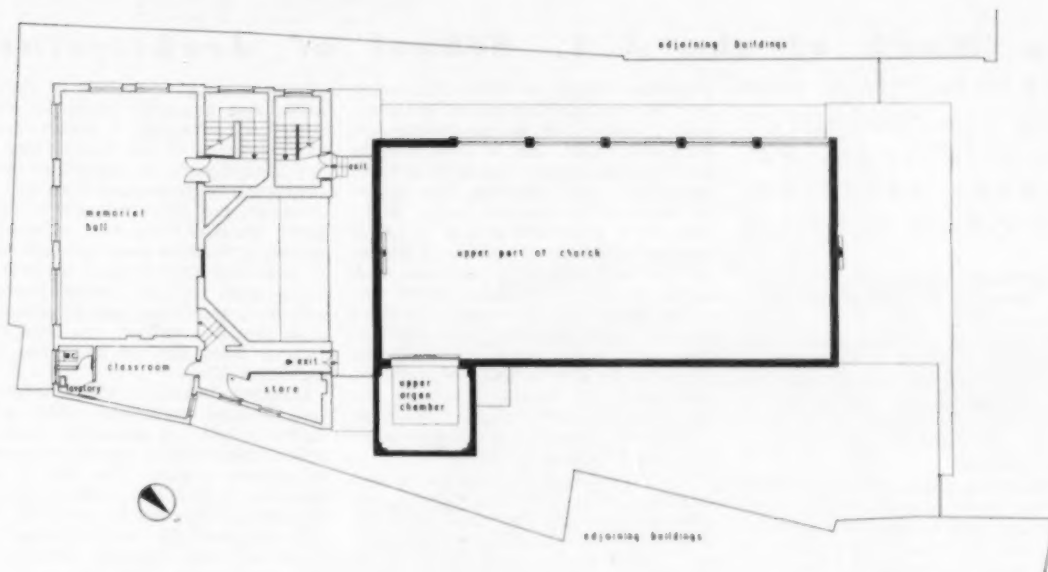


conjunction with the rear premises. It was important that the building should be simple and dignified and one which could be economically maintained without undue strain on the finances of the local Society.

Construction throughout the building was kept as simple as possible; external walls are load-bearing brick except for the front screen wall in salvaged stone; the roofs generally are timber joists with woodwool slabs, asphalted on screed; the aisle roof is in reinforced concrete plastered internally and finished with asphalt externally; the main church roof is constructed of Broderick light-weight copper sheets on fibre board supported by light timber trusses; windows generally are standard steel section to special sizes; doors are polished hardwood; screen to the foyer is in hardwood glazed with clear glass and Vitrolab coloured panels; floors are generally Accotile and cork tile in the church and foyer,



with granolithic screed in lavatories and corridors; internal ceilings are plastered except the main church ceiling, which consists of vee-jointed fibre board; walls are plastered and distempered except for one wall of the church and one wall of the entrance foyer, which are in fair-faced brickwork. All special joinery—panelling, pulpit, communion table, etc.—is constructed in birch to the designs of the architect.



METHODIST CHURCH, HIGH ROAD, GREENWICH, S.E.

**ARCHITECT : EDWARD D. MILLS,
ASSISTANT ARCHITECT : F. A. TURNER**

General Contractors : J. Stevens & Son, Ltd.

Accotile and Cork Flooring: Armstrong Cork Co., Ltd. **Asphalt Roofing:** Engert & Rolfe, Ltd. **Bricks:** Dunbrik, Ltd.; Hammill Brick Co., Ltd.; The London Brick Co., Ltd. **Chancel Screen:** R. Cattle, Ltd. **Communion Rail Standards:** Allen & Greaves, Ltd. **Communion Table and Joinery:** R. Cattle, Ltd. **Door Furniture:** Mountford Bros. **Demolition:** Goodman Price, Ltd. **Electrical Installation:** Service Electric Co., Ltd. **Electric Light Fittings:** The Merchant Adventurers of London, Ltd. **Fibreboard:** Celotex, Ltd. **Foundation Stone:** Haysome & Son. **Glass:** Chance Bros. **Glazing:** Aygee, Ltd.; Plyglass, Ltd. (Vitrolab). **Heating Installation:** Barfoot & Bryett. **Lettering and Signwriting:** The Lettering Centre. **Organ Rebuilding:** Morgan & Smith, Ltd. **Paints:** Mander Bros., Ltd. **Plaster:** The British Plaster Board, Ltd. **Pulpit:** R. Cattle, Ltd. **Pulpit Rail:** Allen & Greaves, Ltd. **Pulpit Slab:** F. Bradford & Co., Ltd. **Reinforced Concrete Treads:** F. Bradford & Co., Ltd. **Roof Construction:** Broderick Insulated Structures, Ltd. **Sanitary Fittings:** Stitsons Sanitary Fittings, Ltd. **Seating:** James Elliott & Son, Ltd. **Tarmac Paving (External):** Highways Construction, Ltd. **Tiling (External):** Cope & Co. **Windows:** James Couper & Co., Ltd.

The Work of the A.A. School of Architecture

EXTRACTS FROM THE
PRIZEDAY ADDRESS BY
THE PRINCIPAL, MR.
MICHAEL PATTRICK,
A.R.I.B.A., A.A. Dipl.

WE know quite well that the trends of thought appearing in Schools to-day are likely to be seen in the buildings of, say, five years' time. Sometimes it is easier to follow these new trends when they appear, perhaps a little magnified and exaggerated in school work, and before they have been damped down by the influences of real practice.

Architecture, unlike the other Arts, does force itself upon the public. We have to live with it, whether we like it or not, and I am sure you will agree that we stand a better chance of liking it if we have some appreciation of what the designer is trying to say.

What, then, can we learn from this Exhibition? We should not look just to notice trends in fashion but rather to see if we can detect in it anything significant in the development and unfolding of a main theme. In fact, the working out of the idea of modern architecture. Naturally, students' work is in part affected by what has been going on in actual building. To understand just where we are to-day, one has got to take a quick glance backward to see what influences have appeared over the last few years.

On the whole, progress in establishing a contemporary vernacular has been rather erratic. There have been too many theories and it is still difficult to draw up any definite criteria on which to judge present building. For my part I am sure that the greatest cause for hindrance has always come through the misapplication of aesthetic principles. How often have we seen an architect with a complete understanding of what he was about, achieving, by patient experiment, something new and vital; in fact, something which might be considered as a work of art, and then, hardly before his building is finished, a host of imitators appear who mis-use and mis-apply any feature of his work that has taken their liking. Students might have got on better if there had been a little less "follow my leader" and some more basic thinking.

Even now I believe that occasionally some students' work is still influenced by those pre-war ideas when so many architects relied upon the elimination of all ornament as the sole basis for their designs. In external appearance their buildings looked new, but in sense of structure and plan development they were really little advanced on their predecessors. Frequently in their striving for simplicity they achieved nothing but an acute dullness. Then, when the war was over, and the

pendulum began to swing the other way, we see a reaction against plainness and a desire for pattern-making on building façades. But so often designs have become almost aggressive in their anxiety to avoid anything that might be considered traditional form. Windows have protruded instead of being recessed; there is a conflict between vertical and horizontal emphasis, and at the corners of buildings, where one might expect to find strength, the supporting members have been deliberately concealed. Some of the forms produced by this outlook on architecture were no doubt interesting by reason of their novelty, but it has been a shock to some of us to see how soon the novelty can wear off.

I am sure that we can see in the students' work of to-day that he has profited by these mistakes, but we must have some sympathy for the post-war generation who have had to draw their ideas from such a perplexing world, and have been searching out their own philosophy in a maze and jungle of conflicting opinions.

Now, I believe, at long last we can see a change, and the uncertain period of the last ten years is drawing to a close. At any rate, as far as the A.A. is concerned, we have now had a clear indication over the last few years that there are one or two dominant and complementary lines of thought which seem to be quite unshakable. They are now forming the basic reasoning for a great deal of the work that is done in the School.

One of these has taken form in a determination to make structural expression and structural honesty a means of achieving unity in building. This idea is neither new nor revolutionary; we have heard a great deal about a structural expression many times before, but if one makes a really close examination of some past buildings, whose designers might claim that this idea is a virtue, we can see all too frequently that it has meant nothing more than the architect's whim to express only certain parts of the structure that have taken his fancy, and the whole approach has actually been romantic and intuitive with structural members used as stage props in a piece of purely scenic design. Such an attitude really presents a contradiction in terms. If the part played by structure in architectural aesthetics is to have any meaning at all, then there must be a more consistent and commonsense line of approach. It is precisely this which I hope is now beginning to make itself shown in students' work.

There is also a tendency towards formalism. Elements in design are being brought under stricter control. There has been a reaction against the dispersed and irregular plan form, and a return to symmetry. Ten years ago these developments might have been misunderstood, but in looking at this year's Exhibition, it would be quite impossible to imagine that the present

efforts to retain something of classical order and precision could be interpreted as heralding a return to the extravagances of the Beaux Arts. I feel this is the time to pay tribute to our consulting engineers and lecturers, Mr. Samuely, and Mr. Arup and his Partners. We have been most fortunate in having at this time men who have made it their first duty to give students an enlightened attitude towards structure and its possibilities, and by doing so have turned a difficult and sometimes tedious study into an interesting and exciting subject.

Another influence which seems to have become established relates to the aesthetic value of enclosing space by related plains rather than by a sequence of separate rooms. This idea is also not new; in fact it has been evident in Oriental architecture for centuries, but it is comparatively new to Europe, and I feel may have a helpful influence on our own work. By following this approach one can achieve privacy and enclosure and at the same time retain a feeling of lightness. The use of glass and the opening up of the interiors of building can give a three-dimensional quality which enables us to understand and appreciate the structure as a whole.

In coming years we shall see the reconstruction of the congested areas of our cities. For economic reasons, buildings are likely to be both dense and high. For a long time we have been preaching on the merits of letting in more light and now that we have got it inside we must be sure to make the best use of it. There are occasions when transparency, rather than solidity may be a quality to be looked for in good building.

These remarks I fear are rather general, but I must not elaborate them any further as I also wish to say something about some of the new developments in the School which we have brought into the curriculum during the last year.

First of all, there is the Office Adoption Scheme. This provides for small groups of three or four students to have an official contact with an architect's office in London, so that they can make regular visits to work in progress. By the end of next session there will be some thirty-five offices helping with this scheme which, I hope will go some way to bridging the inevitable gap between theory and practice.

Secondly, we have made arrangements this session to link up our own training with that of students of Engineering and Building Crafts. Engineering students from the Borough Polytechnic and from the City and Guilds College have been co-operating in our studio work. This scheme is only in its infancy, but they have given invaluable help, and I believe that on their side this early contact with the architect should be most useful, it will certainly give them a foretaste of some of the peculiar questions which architects are apt to ask their engineering consultants.



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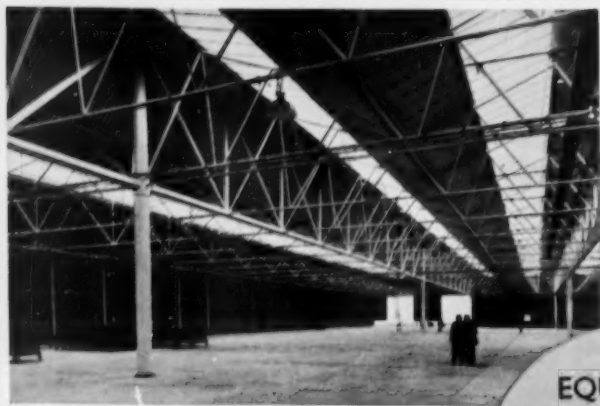


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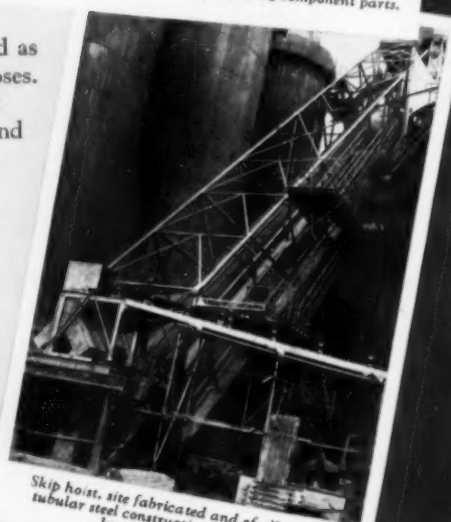
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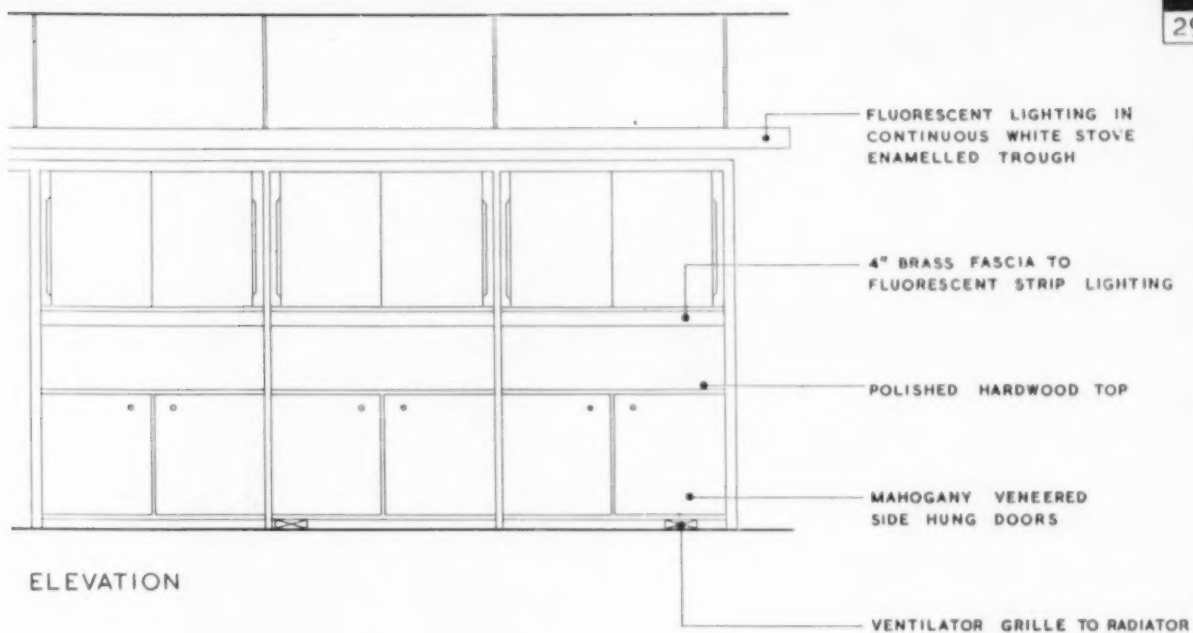


Skip hoist, site fabricated and of all-welded tubular steel construction in use at Bilston Iron and Steel Works.

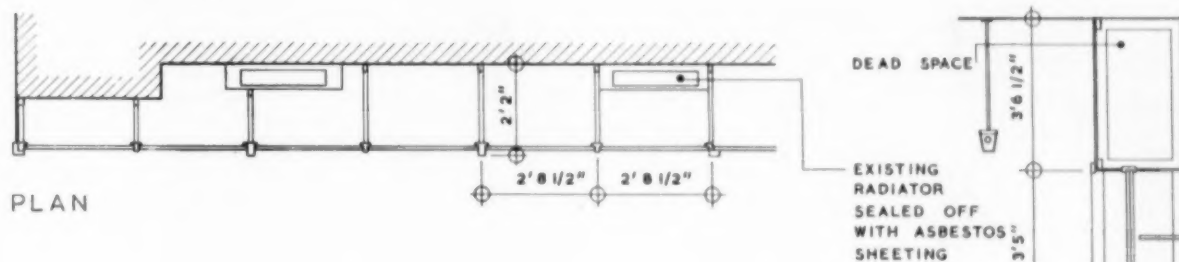
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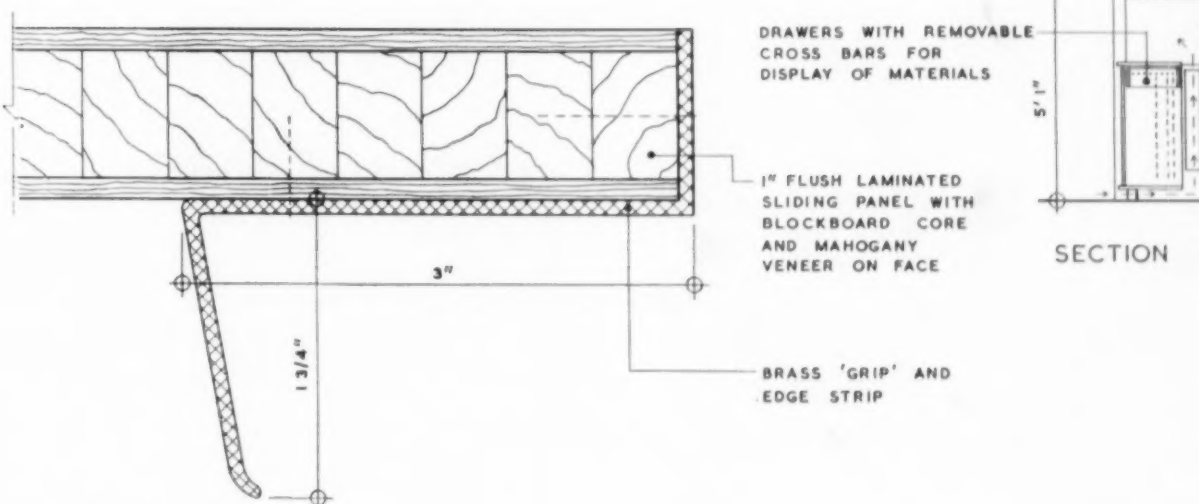
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ELEVATION



PLAN



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DETAIL OF UPPER
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STORAGE FITMENT, SHOP FOR VONO LTD.

ARCHITECT: DENNIS LENNON

ELECTRIC COOKING

DOMESTIC ELECTRIC COOKERS

Electric cookers are obtainable in a wide range of sizes and capacities to meet all reasonable domestic requirements. All are characteristically clean and highly efficient: their performance is not affected by external circumstances such as draughts, and they can be placed exactly where required. All boiling plates are interchangeable, whether of the enclosed ("black" or "solid") or radiant ("red coil") type; they can be obtained with simmering control so that any degree of heat required can be obtained, from a fast boil to a gentle simmer. Pans with ground bases are necessary for good results on enclosed, but not on radiant plates. Except on the small table cookers, ovens are thermostatically controlled, and splash plates are provided.

Many models are made 1 ft. 9 in. wide, 1 ft. 9 in. deep, and 3 ft. high, to fit in with kitchen cupboard units as part of the working counter. Kitchen cabinets can be built up to their flush sides, but care should be taken to see that the cooker can, without difficulty, be pulled forward for service if required.

Tables 1, 2, 3 and 4 classify electric cookers into four broad divisions according to their capacity. The dimensions given will enable the requisite space to be allowed in the early stages of planning. Measurements should of course be taken from the actual cooker chosen when preparing details for building in, which must take account of the raising of the hob for cleaning and access to boiling plates and grill boiler.

The Cooker Control Unit.

With the exception of the table type, which is connected to the mains by an ordinary 13 amp. or 15 amp. switched socket outlet, all cookers are connected to, and switched on or off at, a special cooker control unit, which is itself directly connected to the mains by its own 30 amp. circuit. In addition to serving the cooker, this control unit usually has a 13 amp. or 15 amp. switched socket outlet for an electric kettle or other small appliance. It must be fixed on the wall by the side of the cooker away from the sink, and from 4 ft. to 4 ft. 6 in. above the floor, so that it can easily be reached without risk of upsetting pans on the hob. It should not be possible for the flexible cord of any appliance plugged in to the cooker control unit to get wetted, neither should it trail across the boiling plates. Like switches and socket-outlets, cooker control units are made in flush-fitting or surface types.

Planning Requirements.

A cooker should not be placed in a corner as access to the oven may be badly cramped, especially in cases where the plan is "handed" as in semi-detached houses. All cooker oven doors, with the exception of those that drop down, are hinged on the left, in contrast to refrigerator doors which are usually hinged on the right-hand side. All corner positions restrict the use of the hob and result in the return wall being soiled. The most inconvenient place for a cooker is close up to a door; a serious accident can easily occur when pan handles overhang the hob and the door is opened suddenly; nor is there any space to put pans and dishes for dishing up or service. A position which necessitates the cook standing in her own light when working at the cooker should be avoided: under a

TABLE 1 TABLE COOKERS

	Grill Boiler	Boiling Plate	Oven	Loading kW	Height in.	Width in.	Depth in.
Smallest	1	1	1	2.3	11½	11½	13½
Widest	1	1	1	3.2	17½	21	15
Deepest	1	1	1	3.2	20	15½	18

Other models are available with a maximum load of 3 kW or a switch interlock to limit the load to this figure. Plate warming compartments are provided on most models.

TABLE 2 VERTICAL COOKERS
SMALL SIZE

	Grill Boiler	Boiling Plate	Oven	Loading kW	Height in.	Width in.	Depth in.
Smallest	1	1	1	1.95	36	19½	15½
Widest	1	1	1	5.00	36	22½	16
Deepest	1	1	1	6.90	36	21	19½

Some models are available with drop down oven door; storage drawer with or without warming; inner glass door to oven. The height given is from hob to floor; splash plate additional.

TABLE 3 VERTICAL COOKERS
MEDIUM SIZE

	Grill Boiler	Boiling Plate	Oven	Loading kW	Height in.	Width in.	Depth in.
Smallest	1	1	1	7.9	36	21	19½
Widest	1	1	1	8.95	37	23½	21
Deepest	1	1	1	7.9	36	21	24

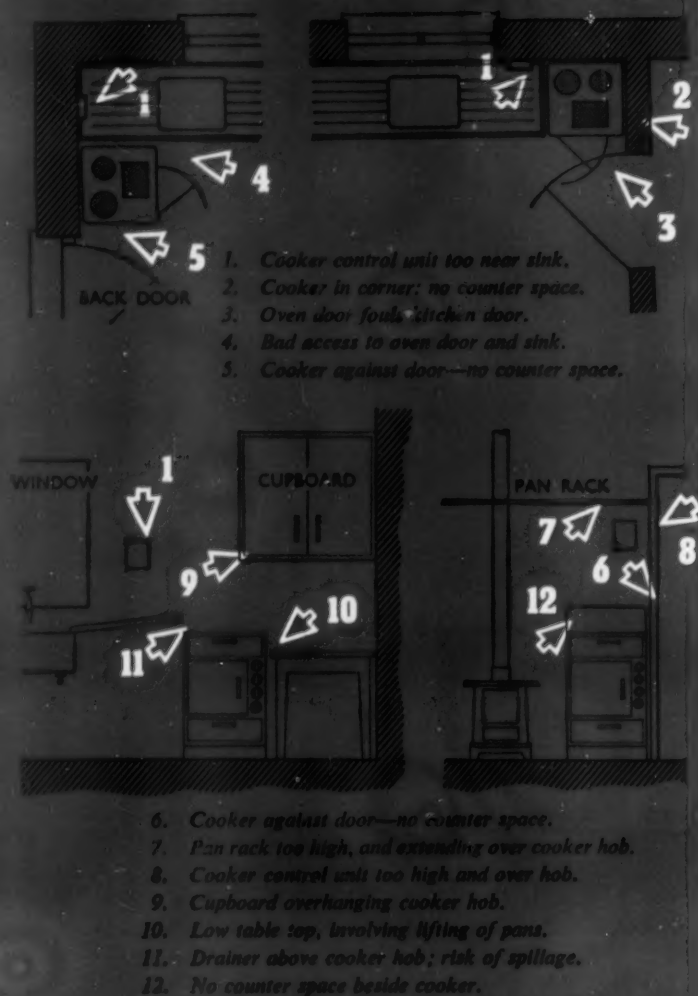
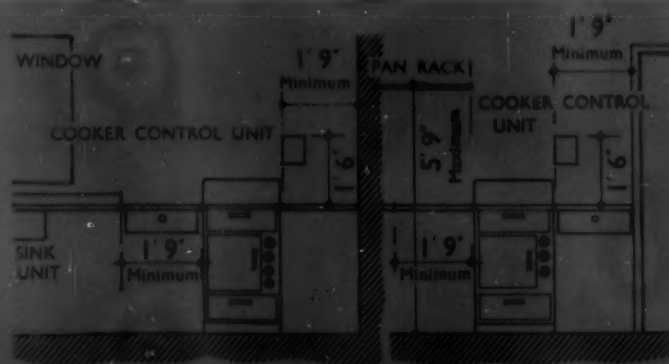
Special features available on some models include: inner glass door to oven; oven lighting; wheels; drop down oven door; 3 amp. socket outlet; kettle holder; towel rail; automatic control with timer, finger and pilot lights; hob light; storage or plate warming drawer. The height given is from hob to floor; splash plate additional.

TABLE 4 LARGE COOKERS

	Grill Boiler	Grill	Boiling Plate	Oven	Loading kW	Height in.	Width in.	Depth in.
1	1	1	3	1	11.6	36	23	23½
2	1	1	3	1	10.9	36	29½	23½
3	1	1	3	1	9.7	36	40	23
4	1	1	3	1	11.35	36	36	21
5	1	1	4	1	11.35	36	36	25½

Special features available on some models include: automatic oven time switch; drop down oven door; hob light; horizontal switch panel; built-in cupboard; timing clock; oven lighting; storage or plate warming drawer. The height given is from hob to floor; splash plate additional.

C.I

**Fig. 1 Cooker incorrectly placed**

Elevations showing position of cooker in relation to cooker control unit, door, sink unit, pan rack, etc., correcting the arrangements shown in Fig. 1 above.

Fig. 2 Correct placing of Cooker

window is a satisfactory place for an electric cooker, provided enough light is reflected from walls and ceiling to enable her to see into the oven. That insufficient thought is given to this matter in many cases, may be inferred from the provision of an internal oven light or light-coloured oven interiors in some recent models.

Counter Space.

Counter space is essential on both sides of the cooker, level with the hob and the sink draining board; the minimum area each side being 2 sq. ft. The space beneath these counters can be used for pans and cooking utensils in frequent use, unless a high-level pan shelf is preferred. Such a shelf should not be higher than 5 ft. 9 in. from the floor or extend over the cooker hob and should not be used for heavy or awkward utensils which are better kept below counter level. See Figs. 1 and 2.

Utensils.

Accommodation must also be provided as near the cooker as possible for the small articles which are used daily, such as cooking knives, forks, spoons, ladles, slicers and other gadgets: drawers under the counter tops on either side are suitable. Apart from ovenware there are cloths, strainers and condiments which are needed close by: most cooks will have no difficulty in adding to this list, and it is important to bear in mind that the absence or misplacement of such articles will spoil an otherwise well-planned kitchen in the eyes of the user.

Service Arrangements.

Whether service to the dining room is through a door or a hatch, part of the working counter should be immediately adjacent for assembling the plates, food, etc., previous to a meal and for dishing up from the cooker. Counter area for this purpose is essential even in a dining kitchen, when it can include the areas specified in the preceding paragraph. A trolley can be used with advantage in such a situation. Trays if used should be kept nearby, and socket outlets provided in the wall 1 ft. to 1 ft. 6 in. above counter level, for plugging in small electrical appliances such as a coffee percolator or a toaster.

Ventilation.

It is not necessary to construct a hood or duct above an electric cooker in an attempt to remove cooking smells: equally good results are obtained by installing an electric extract fan in the outer wall, provided it is so placed that air and smells removed from the kitchen are not blown back into the house through a nearby open window. Care should be taken to see that the fan is provided with efficient external baffles which close when the fan is not in use, and open when it is running. The fan switch position is important: it must be conveniently placed and sufficiently conspicuous to make it unlikely to be forgotten.

The cleanliness, efficiency and neatness of the modern electric cooker make it eminently suitable for use in the more open types of modern plan and in kitchen-dining rooms.

For further details apply to

C.I. British Electrical Development Association

2 Savoy Hill, London, W.C.2. Temple Bar 9434.

CURRENT MEASURED RATES (LONDON)

These apply to new work of normal character and some size. These rates are for time and materials only, and carry 10 per cent in excess, so the appropriate essential on-costs should be added. The basis cost of material used in the calculation of these prices is taken from the foregoing tables which carried up to July, 1954.

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Fees payable to L.C.C. for District Surveyor:	
For new buildings of ordinary construction exceeding 5,000 cubic feet, for every 1,000 feet or part of same up to 1,000,000 cubic feet 1/6, together with an additional sum of £1/10/- ..	£1/10/- at + 1/6
After which allow per 1,000 do. ..	at + 9d.
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£4,000 £6,000 £12,000 £24,000 £50,000	
Cost of admin. .. 6% 5% 5% 4½% 4½%	
Agent or foreman (each) .. 5% 4½% 3½% 2½% 1½%	
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ALTERATION-DEMOLITION—	1	1½	2
Brick Brick Brick	Per	Per	Per
Cutting out cement concrete or brickwork in small quantities ..	1/3	2/4	3/2
Do. if either in very small quantities or reinforced ..	2/1	3/8	5/3½
Debris into baskets and removed from inside to outside of bldg. 3½d. 7d. 8½d. 12/2			

SCAFFOLDING	Period—
Per Yard superficial	1 month 3 months 5 months
Putlog type—4' 6" lift ..	4/10 6/6 8/2
Do. —6' 0" do. ..	3/4 4/8 6/-
Independent type—4' 6" lift ..	6/2 8/9 11/3
Do. —6' 0" do. ..	4/2 5/9 7/5

EXCAVATION	Common	Loam	Stiff	Hard
Per Yard Cube.	Soil	and Clay	Clay	Gravel
Reduce levels ..	4/11	5/5	6/9	8/2
Surface trench ..	8/5	10/3	13/9	14/5
Barrow 25 yds. ..	2/6	3/4	3/9	2/6
Fill and ram ..	4/6	5/-	5/5	5/3
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By machine				
Bulk dig and load ..	3/4	3/9	4/2	4/2
Lorry standing while loading and 5 miles travel to tip ..	5/6	6/1	7/4	6/9
1 extra mile to tip ..	7d.	8d.	8½d.	8d.

CONCRETE	1½in Ballast Aggregate	Per yard cube
1 : 3 : 6 Cement concrete in foundations ..		69/-
Do. around grillages ..		72/-

REINFORCED CONCRETE	
1 : 2 : 4—½in. concrete, worked around reinforcement, between formwork in the following (at various levels):—	
Foundations and surface beds ..	77/- Per cubic
Walls, 12ins thick or more ..	84/- Yard

Sectional inches.	Lintols and Columns and beams.	casings.	Braces and projections.
Up to 36 ..	4/2	4/5	4/7 Per cubic ft.
36 to 72 ..	3/11	4/3	4/- do.
72 to 144 ..	3/9	3/10	4/- do.
over 144 ..	3/7	3/9	3/11 do.
Walls 6ins thick ..			15/4 Per super yard
Do. 9ins thick ..			22/3 do.
Suspended floors average 6ins thick ..			16/2 do.

REINFORCING RODS (round) bent and placed—	
Per cwt	½in ¾in 1in 1½in
In floors and beams ..	72/- 67/- 62/- 56/-
In walls ..	78/- 72/- 66/- 59/6
In columns ..	85/- 77/- 71/- 64/-

FORMWORK and Supports (4 times use)—	
Floor soffits	Beams. Walls. Columns.
17/7 per Yard.	2/5 2/1½ 2/1½ per super foot.

BRICKWORK

BRICKWORK per YARD superficial reduced to ONE BRICK in thickness (scaffold to add)—	In 1 : 3 cement mortar.
Flettons or other similar at 113/- per 1,000 ..	37/4
Mild Stocks or do., at 218/6 per 1,000 ..	50/5
Second Stocks or do., at 249/6 per 1,000 ..	53/10
Southwater engineering or similar bricks, at 370/- per 1,000 ..	71/-
Blue Staffordshire wire cut at 462/- per 1,000 ..	80/10
Deduct if 1 : 1 : 6 Cement-Lime mortar is used in lieu of 1 : 3 Portland Cement mortar ..	2d.
Add if brickwork commences above ground level	3/9
Do. if in backing to masonry including cutting and waste for bonding ..	2/10
Do. If circular-on-plan ..	6/9
Do. If in underpinning ..	6/9

BRICKWORK IN THICKNESS NOT REDUCED—

Per yard superficial.	Brick, on edge walls.	Half-Brick walls.	1 Brick 11" Hollow finished with 2" fair both sides.	1 Brick 11" Hollow with 2" cavity and G.I. tics.
In Flettons or similar ..	16/-	20/6	37/9	43/3
In second stocks or do. ..	21/6	28/6	53/3	59/1
Add : for pointing a work proceeds, per side ..	1/6	1/8	1/6	1/6
Thickening to old walls, including cutting, toothing and bonding to same an average total thickness of ½ brick ..		53/-	62/6	Per yard super.
Do. all as last but an average total thickness of 1½ bricks ..		69/-	90/-	do.

WALLS BUILT IN SUPERIOR BRICKS—

In 1 : 3 Cement mortar, fair faced and pointed on both sides as the work proceeds:—	Half-Brick	One Brick
In first quality Stocks at 265/6 ..	33/9	60/-
In red facings at 280/- ..	33/5	59/6
In bluepressed facings at 509/6 ..	49/3	91/4

GENERAL AND SUNDRY—

Cut tooth and bond new brickwork to old ..	4/3 per ft
Damp proof course, double slate, horizontal ..	3/- super.
Do., as last, but vertical ..	3/10 do.
Do., bitumen, Hessian base, do. ..	1/8 do.
Frames, bed and point in cement mortar, one side 4d. per ft. run	
Window board of 6" x 6" x ½" rounded on edge	
quarry tiles, bedded, pointed, cut and fitted ..	3/- do.
Terra cotta air bricks built in and 9" x 6" ..	9" x 9"
pointed, including flue ..	5/-
Chimney pots, plain red, set and 1ft high ..	2ft high
flaunched in cement mortar ..	13/-
Metal windows, assembled, hoisted and fixed, lugs cut and pinned ..	Up to 5ft
and frames bedded and pointed ..	super.
one side in cement mortar ..	10/9
	10ft to 20ft
	21/-
Leaving holes through walls for Small pipes	
pipes and afterwards making good 3d. per in in depth ..	6d. per in in depth
Cutting do., and afterwards do. ..	10d. do.
Cut mortices in brickwork or concrete for bolts or dowels and run in with cement grout in depth, each	1/1½ per in
Holdfasts of stout hoop iron bent holed and screwed to frame and built in ..	1/2 each

MEASURED RATES—Continued

BRICKWORK—Continued
FACING—

Extra only over common brickwork (113/- per 1,000) for facing with superior bricks in *Flemish bond* and pointing as the work proceeds.

Rustic Flettons (138/-)	..	3/9	per yard super.
White (200/-)	..	8/4½	do.
First Stocks (270/6)	..	13/3	do.
Reds (279/-)	..	13/10	do.
Blue pressed (509/6)	..	36/8	do.

If built in English bond, Add 10% to above.

If do. half-brick stretcher bond, Less 25% off above.

COPING—

All labour and material in forming brick-on-edge coping with two courses of roofing tiles under and cement weather fillets on both sides, built in cement and pointed as the work proceeds.

Per foot run	9" thick	14" thick
In picked Flettons ..	6/1	8/2
In first quality Stocks ..	7/5	10/10
In red facings ..	7/3	10/8
Plumbing angles ..	2d. per foot run	
Fair cutting ..	10½d.	do.
Fair raking cutting ..	1/5	do.
Fair circular cutting ..	1/5	do.
Fair squint or birdsmouth ..	1/9	do.

ARCHES

Extra over Fletton brickwork for forming window head with red facing bricks set on end and with 4½" soffits and pointing ..	foot run	3/6
Do. for rubbed and gauged flat arch in red rubbers set in putty with fine joints ..	foot super	17/6

PARTITIONS

(over 100 Yards)	Per yard super—
Concrete slab partitions in cement mortar	2in. 2½in. 3in.
Hollow clay do. ..	9/9 11/- 13/10
Cutting and bonding at angles, intersections and ends ..	11/10 12/9 13/11
	4½d. foot run.

PAVING

	lin. 1½in. 1½in.	yard super
Grano trowelled gauged 5:2	8/- 9/8 11/6	foot run
1×5in skirting, square top and cove bottom	2/8	foot run
½in×6in. red quarry tile paving ..	26/-	yard super
½in×6in. do. skirting ..	1/9	foot run
Jointless flooring, ½in thick ..	20/-	yard super

ASPHALTE (normal conditions and fair quantity)

½in pitch mastic floor in one coat on felt underlay on prepared concrete base	B.S.	
	1450/48	1375/47
Per yard super	Black 11/10	Brown 13/2
	Unit	Mastic B.S.988
		Red 15/-
		Natural Rock
		B.S.S. 1162/44
½in in two thicknesses on felt underlay on prepared concrete base ..	yard super	16/-
Do. in narrow widths ..	foot super	2/6
½in skirting 6in high, angle fillet at bottom splayed and turned in at top ..	foot run	2/8
External angles ..	each	6d.
Internal ditto ..	each	10d.
Tanking or Damp Course	B.S.1097/43	B.S.1418/47
Vertical in two thicknesses ..	yard super	21/-
½in horizontal ditto ..	yard super	14/-
Vertical in three thicknesses ..	yard super	28/-
1½in horizontal ditto ..	yard super	19/6
Labour rounded external angle ..	per foot run	5d.
Do. internal angle fillet ..	per foot run	10d.
Do. double ditto ..	per foot run	1/6
Collars to small pipes ..	each	3/6
Do. to large pipes ..	each	6/-

DRAINAGE

Per lineal yard	1 foot in depth	4/2
Excavate trench, and plank and strut to sides, consolidate bottom to fall, return fill and ram earth after drain is laid, and load and remove surplus.	2 do. ..	7/2
In ordinary ground—moderately firm	3 do. ..	17/7
	4 do. ..	23/4
	5 do. ..	29/1
	6 do. ..	36/11
	7 do. ..	45/-
	8 do. ..	57/-
	9 do. ..	66/1
	10 do. ..	73/4
	11 do. ..	91/3
	12 do. ..	102/6

Portland cement (1:6)	Per yard run
concrete bed under drain	4in 6in 9in
pipes and benching up on 18in wide 20in wide 23in wide	
both sides—6" thick ..	5/7 6/6 8/1½

SALT GLAZED SANITARY DRAIN PIPES

and lay and joint with Yarn and Cement Mortar in trench.

Quality	Quantity	Per foot run
		4in 6in 9in
"Best" ..	2 Tons or more	2/6 3/7 6/-
	over 100 pieces	2/9 4/1 6/9
	under 100 ditto	2/10 4/3 7/3
"Best Tested" ..	2 Tons or more	3/1 4/5 7/7
	over 100 pieces	3/7 5/4 9/-
	under 100 ditto	3/10 5/7 9/6
"Bright Standard" ..	2 Tons or more	2/8 3/11 6/6
	over 100 pieces	3/1 4/5 7/7
	under 100 ditto	3/3 4/8 7/11
"British Standard Tested" ..	2 Tons or more	3/3 4/9 8/-
	over 100 pieces	4/1 6/- 10/5
	under 100 ditto	4/2 6/3 10/10
Extra for bends "Best"—Contained in 2 Tons lots.		3/10 5/7 15/8
Extra for junction "Best" —4in on 4in, 6in on 6in—9in on 9in.	ditto	6/- 8/9 25/6

IRON DRAIN PIPES—

Heavy cast iron socketed and laying and jointing in molten lead—	Per foot run
In main runs ..	4in 6in
In branches ..	11/- 14/9
	11/10 16/-
	each
Extra over last for bends and extra joint ..	32/- 54/6
Do. on do. for junctions and extra joint ..	44/- 78/-
Cast iron gully with 10½in inlet and 4in outlet, composed of hooper and trap, and 9in extension piece and 10½in grating, and jointing all together, and jointing to drain and surrounding in concrete ..	117/- —
Do. rain water shoe with vertical inlet and inspection cover, and joint up and embed ..	54/- 107/-

MANHOLE SUNDRIES—

Salt glazed straight half-round main channels ..	each	5/- 7/-
Do. curved ..	do.	10/6 15/-
Do. three-quarter section splayed channel bends (Barrons or similar) ..	do.	13/9 19/10
Heavy manhole steps galvanized ..	do.	10/- —
Fix only manhole covers ..	do.	10/- —
4in Mica flap, brass faced, f.a.i. valves and fix with molten lead joint ..	do.	34/- —

ROOFER

CORRUGATED ASBESTOS SHEETS

P.C. 6/8½ per super yard, including side and end laps and fixing to wood ..	134/- per square
Eaves filler pieces ..	1/9 foot run
Adjustable ridge ..	3/4 do.
Barge boards ..	2/8 do.
Plain roofing tiles, machine made, sand faced, 4in gauge nailed every 4th course with 1½in galvanized nails, to battens (measured separately) ..	226/- do.
Extra over last for top edge or abutment cutting ..	1/1½ do.
Do. for double course at eaves ..	2/0½ do.
Do. for verges, undercloak, bed and point ..	2/9 do.
Do. Valley tiles including cutting and waste on both sides ..	10/- do.
Do. Bonnet hips and do. bed and point ..	10/6 do.
Half-round ridge and bed and point ..	2/9 do.
Fixing soakers ..	1/4 dozen

Bituminous felt roofing in two layers, laid

breaking joint and bedded with hot mastic and finished with fine dry grit ..	10/6 yard
Do. but in one layer only ..	7/9 super.

WELSH SLATING—	Per square
3in lap, 2 zinc nails to each slate ..	16"×10" 18"×10" 20"×10"
	293/- 327/- 364/-

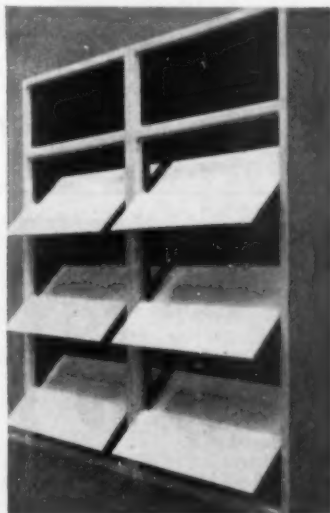
Additional labours—

At tops, verges and abutments—straight ..	1/6 1/8 1/10
Do. —raking ..	2/3 2/6 2/9
At hips and valleys (each side) ..	2/3 2/6 2/9
At eaves, double course ..	3/- 3/3 3/8
Do. to falls ..	4/6 4/10 5/6

FOR NEW DEVELOPMENTS
IN METAL WINDOW DESIGN
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HOPE'S

*pioneers since 1818 with the cup pivot, lok'd bar joint,
cam opener, 2-point handle and friction hinge*



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HOPE'S LOUVRED WINDOW

Hollow steel louvres, lined with insulating material,
combat solar heat while admitting 100% ventilation.

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No longer an afterthought, the clock on the wall is often planned with the wall itself, as integral a part of a new building as, say, its lighting system.

As one clock on one wall, or as a hundred 'Slave' clocks on a hundred walls, synchronized to a 'Master', Gibson clocks are specified at the blueprint stage, for hospitals, schools, factories, or wherever accurate time-recording is a necessity.

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A product embodying all the enduring quality which has made Chatwood security equipment respected throughout the world for a hundred years.

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Part of a Bristol Aeroplane Company installation
is illustrated.

MEASURED RATES—Continued

FLOORS AND FLATS

Hollow tile in situ or precast units hoisted, bedded and fixed—			
Superimposed load		Span	
in lb per foot super		12 feet	16 feet
Per yard super.	50 ..	43/-	48/9
	100 ..	44/3	51/3
	150 ..	48/-	54/6
20lb has been allowed to cover dead load in surface finish.			
Fair edge to slabs		9d.	per foot run
Splay cutting and waste		1/8 do.	

CARPENTER AND JOINER

SOFTWARE CARCASSING—				
per foot cube—				
Labour, materials, waste nails, hoisting and fixing ..	Plates	Joists	Rafters	Trusses
	17/10	18/10	20/5	22/6

FLOORING—			
Per square—		1in	1 1/2in
Rough boarding		130/-	159/6
Softwood batten flooring, straight joints, splayed headings		130/-	159/6
Do. grooved and tongued		153/-	183/-
		183/-	226/-

SKIRTING—			
Per foot superficial—		1in	1 1/2in
Wrot softwood moulded skirting with grounds and backings plugged ..		3/3	3/10
Mitres to do.		3d.	per sectional inch.
Fitted ends		2d.	do.

SASHES, Fanlights, casements, borrowed lights, etc.—

Per foot super—			
		Without bars	With bars (2ft sup. in each square)
2in softwood rebated, moulded and fixed		2/11	5/-
Add if fitted with beads		6d.	1/6
Add if hanging on butts		2/1 each	

WINDOWS, hung on lines—

Softwood casement frames, lin inner and outer linings, 1 1/2in pulley stiles, 2in sashes, oak sill.				
Overall size of frames—				
Per foot super.				
6ft 21ft 32ft 44ft				
Window as described	16/10	9/2	7/1	5/7
Add if sashes in squares, about 2 feet super in each				
— 1/4 1/8 1/7 1/4				
Extra for hanging sashes with lines, weights and axle pulleys				
27/- 44/6 55/- 74/-				

FINISHINGS TO OPENINGS—

Per foot super—						
Softwood linings, tongued at angles and tongued to frame including grounds and backings		1in	1 1/2in	1 1/2in	1 1/2in	1 1/2in
Add if crosstongued		6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.
Softwood wrot rounded on front edge and with tongue at back window board including groove in sill and bearers						
Add for ends to last notched, returned and rounded		1/-	1/1	1/2	1/3	
Per foot run—						
Softwood wrot and fixed in bearers, backings, grounds, fillets, and similar		1	2	3	4	5
Add if in short lengths		3 1/2d.	6d.	8 1/2d.	10 1/2d.	1/1
" if plugged to brickwork		4d.	4d.	4d.	4d.	4d.
" if framed as in legs and bearers		3d.	3d.	4d.	4d.	6d.
" if rebated or grooved or beaded		1d.	1d.	1d.	1d.	1d.
" if chamfered or rounded edges					1 1/2d.	
" if moulded in architraves, capping, etc.					3d.	

DOOR FRAMES—

Per foot run—					
Per sectional inch—		6in	8in	10in	12in
Softwood, wrot, rebated, rounded framed and fixed		2/-	2/4	2/10	3/2
					3/4

DOORS—Per foot super.

Number of panels—						
2in Softwood, square framed and flat panels, both sides, on butts		1	2	3	4	5
1 1/2in do.		5/4	6/4	6/10	7/6	7/9
Add for each side		4/6	5/4	5/10	6/4	6/7
moulded		4d.	5d.	6d.	7d.	8d.
Add for do. flush panelled		8d.	8d.	8d.	6d.	7d.

per foot super—				
In shelves, table tops, wrot and fixed		2/3	2/6	2/11
Do. in divisions and ends framed ..		2/5 1/2	2/8 1/2	3/11 1/2
Add if crosstongued		6d.	6d.	6d.
Add if buttoned		6d.	6d.	6d.

SUNDRIES—Per foot run			
In short lengths		In long lengths	Add for cups & screws
Glazing beads, mitred around and fixed with brads		6d.	4d.
Rounded heel or hollow			2d.
Tongued and grooved angle			4d.
Glue blocking			6d.
Mitres		3d.	per sectional inch.
Fitted ends		2d.	do.

STAIRCASE—

1 1/2in Softwood treads with moulded nosings, 1in risers tongued both edges and glued, blocked and bracketed on and including two fir framed carriages			
Per ft Super			
Do. but in winders			5/-
1 1/2in crosstongued landing on framed carriages			6/2
2in moulded string			5/-
2in do. ramped			4/10
Ends framed to newel			11/2
Tongued and mitred angles			9/- each
Tongued heading joints			4/11 do.
Ends of treads and risers housed to string			4/11 do.
Extra for curtail ends to steps, glued up and veneered riser and solid blocking			3/6 do.
			95/- do.
Balusters about 2ft 9in long, square and framed each end			
3 1/2in x 3 1/2in square newel, framed			1in 1 1/2in 1 1/2in
African mahogany moulded 3in x 2in hand-rail. (Joints below)			3/5 4/- 4/6
Do. ramped 18in girth (do.)			3/9 per foot run
Do. wreathed do. (do.)			8/- do.
Joint or framed ends			49/- each
			146/- each
			10/6 each

FIXING ONLY IRONMONGERY

To deal		
To deal		To hardwood
Barrel bolts		1/6 2/3 each
Flush bolts		3/8 4/6 do.
Sash fasteners		2/1 2/8 do.
Rim locks and furniture		5/- 6/3 do.
Mortice locks and do.		10/- 15/6 do.
Cupboard locks		2/7 3/2 do.
Casement fasteners		2/1 2/7 do.
Do. stays		2/1 2/7 do.
Grip handles		2/5 3/2 do.
Spring catches		2/1 2/7 do.
Cabin hooks		1/8 2/3 do.
Floor springs including oil		44/- 55/- do.
Overhead springs		12/8 15/- do.
Springhinges		10/- 12/- do.

SMITH AND FOUNDER

Basis framed steel joists and hoist and fix		70/- per cwt.
Do. but in compound girders		74/- do.
Do. but in stanchions		84/- do.
Trusses		97/- do.
Additional cost per cwt. over basic sections for following R.S.J.s.		
9in x 7in .. 3 1/2d. per cwt.		6in x 3in .. 4 1/2d. per cwt.
5in x 3in, 10in x 8in, 12in x 8in, 14in x 8in, 16in x 8in, 18in x 6in, 18in x 7in, 20in x 6in, 20in x 7in		6 1/2d. do.
5in x 2 1/2in, 22in x 7in		10d. do.
4in x 3in, 24in x 7in		1 1/4d. do.
3in x 3in .. 1 1/4d. cwt. .. 4 1/2in x 1 1/2in		2/9 do.
3in x 1 1/2in		3/10 1/2 do.
Bolts and nuts, fitted		155/- do.
Forged straps		108/- do.
Wrot iron balustrade		130/- do.

RAINWATER GOODS—

Round cast-iron pipe with socketed joints caulked with red lead and tow and fixing with pipe nails and gas barrel distance			
Per foot lineal		2in	3in
pieces to plugs in brickwork		3/4	3/10 5/-
* Extra for shoes		each	4/11 6/2 8/10
Do. junctions			7/3 9/3 13/5
Do. bends			5/8 7/3 9/4

RAINWATER GUTTERS

Per foot run—			
4in		5in	6in
Half round C.I. gutters jointed in red lead and bolted and fixed on iron brackets		3/2	3/10 4/10
Ogee do. All as last		3/6	4/- 5/1
Extra for stop ends		2/11	3/7 3/10
Do. angles or outlets		5/2	6/7 7/9

MEASURED RATES—Continued

PLUMBER		Soakers	Flats	Flashings
EXTERNAL—				
4lb Milled Sheet lead per cwt.		169/-	202/-	211/-

LEAD PIPES: running joints, etc.		1in	1 1/2in	2in
Per foot run		4/9	6/9	9/3
Main } Fixed		4/3	5/11	7/9
Service } with		2/11	4/2	5/4
Waste } hooks		—	—	—
Bends	each	—	—	—
Solder joints		7/10	9/4	11/1
Union and joints		12/10	16/5	21/1
Stop valve and ditto		28/11	37/7	51/10
Bib valve and ditto		20/8	28/-	—
Ball valve and ditto		22/6	31/7	49/5
Sleeve and ditto		—	—	—

COPPER TUBES

		1in	1 1/2in	2in
Tubes per foot run		2/7	3/2	4/1
Couplings: straight		—	—	—
each		3/1	3/10	5/8 1/2
Do. Bends each		6/-	7/2	10/2
Do. Tees		7/2	8/4	12/2
Do. Cistern		4/-	5/3 1/2	7/-
Stop cocks		23/10	33/6	52/9

BLACK TUBING (Class C) fixed with pipe brackets		1in	1 1/2in	2in
Tubes, per foot run		1/9	2/1	2/7
Bends and fix, each		3/10	4/7	5/7
Tees and ditto		4/-	4/9	5/9
Fire bends		1/5	1/9	1/10

Coated iron (M) weight L.C.C. soil and waste fixed with nails and distance		2in	4in
pieces and molten lead joints		4/8	6/10
Extra only for bends and joint		12/7	20/9
Do. junctions and joints		14/-	26/-
Do. cleaning doors		14/4	15/8
Domical wire guards		2/6	2/9

PLASTERER—		yard super
Lime and hair		6/-
Do.		7/6
Sirapite		3/8
Do.		7/4
Do.		9/-
Portland		4/2
Do.		7/4
Do.		4/6
Keenes		4/9
Dubbing		2/-
Metal lathing		5/6
6" x 6" x 1/2" Earthenware Plain Glazed Tiles, in fair quantity, white, and setting (on prepared screed)		38/-
Rounded edge. Extra over last		4d. per foot run.
Angles in ditto		4d. each
Cutting and fitting. Around pipes or clips		1/- ditto
Narrow widths. 3" to 6" wide. Add 75% to plain surface.		
Ditto. 6" to 12" ditto. Add 40% to plain surface.		
Sundry labours per foot linear:—		
Quirk 2 1/2d. Arris 3 1/2d. Fair edge 2 1/2d. Rounded edge 4d.		
Flush bead 1/5.		
Mouldings—5d. per inch girth.		
Joining new plastering to old 3d.		

POLISHING		Foot super	Sashwork
NEW WORK—			Foot run
Staining, bodying-in and French Polish		2/6	1/7
Staining and wax polishing on hardwood		1/1	9d.
OLD WORK—			
Cleaning down old work and repolish		1/-	—
Stripping, preparing and repolishing		2/9	1/11

INTERNAL PAINTING

With white lead base in common colours, with brushes.		Knot stop and prime once	Prime and paint twice	Prime and paint extra coat	Add for each
ON WOOD—					
General surfaces		2/5 1/2	4/9	6/6	1/9 1/2 Yard super

Running lengths not exceeding 3" wide		3 1/2d.	7d.	9 1/2d.	2 1/2d.	Yard run
Do. 3" to 6" wide		5d.	9 1/2d.	1/0 1/2d.	3 1/2d.	do.
Do. 6" to 9" wide		7 1/2d.	1/2 1/2	1/7 1/2	6d.	do.
Do. 9" to 12" wide		10 1/2d.	1/6 1/2	2/1	7d.	do.
Sash square each side		5/-	8/9	11/6	3/-	per doz.
Do. in large squares		7/3	12/3	16/8	4/4	do.
Opening edges		7d.	1/2	1/9	7d.	each
Casement frames						
each side		4 1/2d.	8 1/2d.	1/-	3d.	Yard run
Mullions or transoms, do.		6 1/2d.	11 1/2d.	1/3	4 1/2d.	do.

ON PLASTER

		One coat	Two coats	Three coats	
Paint on surfaces		2/7	4/11	6/8	Per Yard super
Do. on mouldings		3/-	5/6	7/4	do.
Do. on enrichment		4/7	8/8	11/3	do.

ON STEEL—

Paint on structural steel	2/-	3/10	5/5	do.
Do. on roof trusses	3/4	6/6	8/11	do.
Do. on metal windows measured over all on both sides, divided into squares	3/1	5/3	7/5	do.
Do. divided into large squares	2/7 1/2	4/6	5/10 1/2	do.
Do. divided into extra large squares	2/2 1/2	3/9	5/-	do.
Do. on opening edges	9 1/2d.	1/5 1/2	1/11	each
Do. on rain water pipe	9d.	1/6	2/-	Yard run
Do. on do. gutter	1/2	2/6	3/5	do.
Do. on small pipe	3d.	6d.	9d.	do.

GLAZING (to New Work)

Polished Plate Glass ordinary substance (about 1/2in), glazing quality, in the following sizes, glazed complete—		Per foot super
In plates not exceeding 2 feet super in each		4/10
Do. 5 feet		5/8
Do. 45 feet		6/4
Do. 100 feet		6/9
Add extra price for glazing with screw beads or clips 3d. per foot super.		
Do. if glazing bedded in washleather or velvet 6d. per foot run.		

SHEET GLASS glazed, complete, per foot super, in new work:

		24 oz	26 oz	32 oz
Ordinary quality clear glazed to wood with putty in areas of 100 feet super in the aggregate		1/9 1/2	1/11 1/2	2/2 1/2
Do. 200 feet do.		1/8	1/10	2/1
Do. 500 feet do.		1/6 1/2	1/8 1/2	1/11 1/2
Figured rolled and Cathedral, glazed to wood with putty in 100 foot super areas in aggregate. (White.) (1/2in.)				
		Per foot super		
Do. in standard tints		do.	2/7 1/2	
Fluted, glazed do.		do.	2/4 1/2	
Reeded (narrow, broad, etc.) do.		do.	2/4	
Reedlite do.		do.	2/4	
Spotlyte do.		do.	2/3	
1/2in Rough cast do.		do.	2/2 1/2	
1/2in Do. wired do.		do.	2/6	
1/2in Georgian Rough Cast do.		do.	2/5 1/2	
Add for glazing all as before but to steel to similar work as above, 2d. per superficial foot.				

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		1 coat	2 coats	Add if required for
per yard super—		(finish)	(under-coat)	Sealing Stippling
Ordinary distemper on flat surface of plaster		8d.	1/3	5 1/2d.
Washable do. on do. of plaster		10 1/2d.	1/8 1/2	5d.
Add if in margins, narrow widths or panels		30%	30%	20%
Add if on mouldings		50%	50%	45%
Add if on enrichments		160%	160%	115%

PAPERHANGING

Hanging only—		Per piece—	Lining	Pattern
On walls			6/6	7/9
On Stairs			8/10	10/4
On ceilings			7/9	9/1

Notes below give basic data of contracts open under locality and authority which are in bold type. References indicate: (a) type of work, (b) address for application. Where no town is stated in the

CONTRACT • NEWS •

address it is the same as the locality given in the heading, (c) deposit, (d) last date for application, (e) last date and time for submission of tenders. Full details of contracts marked ★ are given in the advertisement section.

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AYLESBURY R.C. (a) 12 houses and 4 bungalows, Birtton. (b) R. C. White, 4, Temple Square. (c) 3gns. (e) Aug. 16.

AYLESBURY R.C. (a) Pair of houses, Council's housing estate at Grendon Underwood. (b) R. C. White, 4, Temple Square. (c) 2gns. (e) Aug. 14.

BATTLE R.C. (a) 14 houses and 16 flats, Asten Fields, North Trade Road. (b) A. H. Neave, 38, Mount Street. (c) 2gns. (e) Aug. 16.

BECKENHAM B.C. (a) 1 block of 24 flats in 3-storeys, Churchfields Road. (b) Borough Engineer, Town Hall. (c) £2. (e) Aug. 23.

BLACKBURN B.C. (a) 100 houses and flats, Shadsworth Housing Site. (b) Borough Engineer, Town Hall. (c) 2gns. (d) July 31.

BOURNEMOUTH B.C. (a) Completion of Boscombe Overstrand Café. (b) Messrs. Geens and Cross, 15, Westover Road. (c) 2gns. (e) Aug. 30.

BRIGHTON B.C. (a) Factory, Lower Revendean Industrial Area. (b) D. J. Howe, 26-30, King's Road. (c) 3gns. (e) Aug. 31.

BRISTOL.—Foundations, etc., as first instalment of five-storey building. (2) Bond Street and Horsefair area. (3) Staverton Builders, Ltd., Totnes, Devon.

CARMARTHENSHIRE C.C. (a) New County Police Headquarters, Friar's Park, Carmarthen. (b) County Architect, County Hall, Carmarthen. (c) £5. (d) Aug. 7. (e) Sept. 11.

CHESTERFIELD B.C. (a) 18 flats, Pevensey Estate, Newbold. (b) Borough Engineer, Town Hall. (c) 2gns. (e) Aug. 31.

CORNWALL C.C. (a) Adaptations and alterations to "Westview," Barn Lane, Bodmin. (b) County Architect, County Hall, Truro. (c) 1gn. (d) July 31. (e) Aug. 14.

DERBY CORPORATION. (1) Crematorium. (2) Markeaton. (3) Ford and Weston, Ltd., Osmaston Road, Derby. (4) £37,125.

DURHAM C.C. (a) Hostel for aged persons, Joicey Square, Stanley. (b) County Architect, Court Lane. (d) Aug. 6.

DURHAM C.C. (a) Pair of police houses with office, Billy Row, Crook. (b) County Architect, Court Lane.

DURHAM C.C. (a) Conversion of Nos. 11 and 12, The Cliff, Seaton Carew, into hostel for aged persons. (b) County Architect, Court Lane. (d) Aug. 6.



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EAST RETFORD R.C. (a) 13 houses and site works, Tuxford. (b) Council's Architect, Council Offices, 40, Grove Street, Retford. (c) 3gns. (e) Aug. 25.

EAST SUFFOLK C.C. (a) New laboratory and craft room at Mills Grammar School, Framlingham. (b) County Architect, County Hall, Ipswich. (c) 2gns. (d) Aug. 6. (e) Sept. 2.

ECCLES B.C. (a) 12 garages in 2 blocks of 6, Ellesmere Park Estate. (b) Borough Engineer, Town Hall. (c) Aug. 4.

ELSTREE R.C. (a) 17 lock-up garages, Oakwood Estate, Boreham Wood. (b) Engineer and Surveyor, Council Offices, Shenley Road, Boreham Wood. (c) 2gns. (e) Aug. 9.

ESSEX C.C. (a) Basildon Fryerns No. 2 County Primary Schools. (b) County Architect, County Hall, Chelmsford. (d) Aug. 3.

ESSEX C.C. (a) Schoolkeeper's house, Loughton Lucton County Secondary Girls' School. (b) County Architect, County Hall, Chelmsford. (d) Aug. 9.

GOLBORNE (LANCS) U.D.C. (1) 50 houses. (2) Hampson Estate. (3) J. Aldred, Leigh, Lancs. (4) £62,976.

GOSPORT B.C. (a) 10 garages and various site works. (b) Borough Engineer, Town Hall. (c) 1gn. (d) Aug. 26.

GOVERNMENT OF THE UNION OF BURMA. (a) (1) engineering college; (2) polytechnic school; and (3) high school, on sites in Rangoon. (b) Messrs. Raglan Squire and Partners, 3, Hobart Place, London, S.W.1. (e) Aug. 10.

HARROW B.C. (1) 44 dwellings. (2) Stonegrove, Edgware. (3) Circle Construction Co., Ltd., Wembley Hill, Middlesex. (4) £79,564.

HERTFORD R.C. (a) Block of 4 bungalows, Stoopers Hill, Benington. (b) Clerk of the Council, Wallfields, Pegs Lane. (c) £3. (d) Aug. 7.

HORNCHURCH U.C. (a) Covered swimming bath. (b) Engineer and Surveyor, Council Offices. (c) 10gns. (d) Aug. 12.

LONDON—GREENWICH B.C. (a) 88 dwellings and ancillary buildings, Cold-bath Street Housing Site. (b) Borough Surveyor, Town Hall, Greenwich High Road, S.E.10. (d) Aug. 24.

LONDON—ISLINGTON B.C. (a) 2 blocks of dwellings, 1 three and 1 four storeys high, comprising 25 dwellings, at Landseer Road and Sussex Way, N.7. (b) Town Clerk, Town Hall, Upper Street, N.1. (c) 3gns. (d) July 30. (e) Sept. 15.

MABLETHORPE AND SUTTON U.C. (a) Pair of houses on site at junction of Marian Avenue and Seaholme Road, Mablethorpe. (b) R. W. W. Brown, 31, Osborne Street, Grimsby. (c) 2gns. (e) Aug. 28.

MANCHESTER C.C. (a) Bus crew canteen at Belle Vue, Mount Road, Gorton. (b) City Architect, Town Hall. (c) 1gn. (e) Aug. 6.

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MYNYDDISLWYN U.C. (a) (1) 22 houses, High Street, Ynysddu, and (2) 6 aged persons' bungalows, Black Prince Site, Ynysddu. (b) Engineer and Surveyor, Council Offices, Pontllanfraith, Blackwood, Mon. (c) 3gns. (e) Aug. 16.

NEWCASTLE REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARD. (a) New north wing to nurses' annexe at Friarage Hospital, Northallerton. (b) Secretary, "Dunira," Osborne Road, Newcastle upon Tyne, 2. (d) Aug. 9.

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE. (a) Alterations and upward extension of existing single-storey structure to form a 2-storey building, Newcastle General Hospital. (b) Group Secretary, Newcastle General Hospital, Newcastle upon Tyne. (d) Aug. 11.

NORTH-EAST METROPOLITAN REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARD. (a) 4 pairs of staff houses, Claybury Hospital, Woodford Bridge, Essex. (b) Secretary, North-East Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board, 11a, Portland Place, London, W.1. (d) Aug. 30.

OXFORD CITY COUNCIL. (1) 30 flats in 3 blocks. (2) Slade Frontage. (3) C. F. Kearley, Ltd., of Chiswick, W.4. (4) £50,492.

SCOTLAND—WEST LOTHIAN C.C. (a) Phase 1 of Junior Secondary R.C. School, Bo'ness (all trades). (b) J. P. Storrier, 38, York Place, Edinburgh; immediately.

SHREWSBURY B.C. (1) 84 houses, shops, maisonettes. (2) Meole Brace estate, and Meadows and Springfield estates. (3) M. A. Boswell (Contractors), Ltd., School Street, Wolverhampton.

SITTINGBOURNE AND MILTON U.C. (a) Conversion of a chapel at the burial ground into a mortuary. (b) Engineer and Surveyor, Central Avenue, Sittingbourne. (c) Aug. 16.

SOUTHEND-ON-SEA B.C. (a) 31 garages on various sites. (b) Borough Architect, Council Offices. (c) £2. (e) Aug. 12.

THEDWASTRE R.C. (a) Block of 4 houses, Rattlesden. (b) Messrs. Hunt and Coates, 84, Guildhall Street, Bury St. Edmunds. (c) 3gns. (d) July 31.

WALES GAS BOARD. (a) Compressor houses and administrative buildings at the Grid Compressor Stations at Point of Ayr and Shotton. (b) Secretary, Wales Gas Board, 2, Windsor Place, Cardiff. (c) 5gns.

WEST ASHFORD R.C. (a) Construction of a garage and depot, Great Chart. (b) Council's Surveyor, High Street, Canterbury, Kent. (c) 1gn. (e) Sept. 11.

WETHERBY R.C. (a) (1) 4 old people's bungalows at Hallfield, Wetherby, and (2) 28 houses at Hallfield. (b) Messrs. Needham, Thorp and White, 6, High Petergate, York. (e) Aug. 3.

WIDNES B.C. (a) 4 pairs of aged persons' bungalows, Wallace Street Site. (b) Borough Architect, Brendan House, Widnes Road. (c) 3gns. (e) Aug. 23.

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Notes on contracts placed state locality and authority in bold type with (1) type of work, (2) site, (3) name of contractor and address, (4) amount of tender or estimate. † denotes that work may not start pending final acceptance, or obtaining of licence, or modification of tenders, etc.

WHITLEY BAY. (1) Ice rink, for Durham Ice Rinks, Ltd. (3) J. W. Ellis and Co., Ltd., 30, Great North Road, Newcastle on Tyne.

YORK. (1) Two-storey building as twin-operating theatre. (2) County Hospital, for Leeds Regional Hospital Board. (3) W. J. Simms, Sons and Cooke, Ltd., of Leeds. (4) £43,748.

NORTH RIDING C.C. (1) Primary School. (2) Northallerton. (3) Walter Thompson (Contractors), Ltd., North End, Northallerton, Yorks. (4) £43,919.

SKEGNESS U.D.C. (1) 24 flats. (2) Sundial Estate. (3) Direct labour. (4) £32,909.

NORWICH. (1) New premises for Norwich Industries Club. (2) Oak Street. (3) W. S. Lusher, Sprowston, Norwich. (4) £20,000.

SWANSEA CORPORATION. (1) Fire Station. (3) Staverton Builders, Ltd., Totnes, Devon.

WREXHAM R.D.C. (1) 38 houses. (2) Rhosyllen. (3) E. W. Gittings and Sons, Ltd., Johnstown, Wrexham. (4) £53,320.

CIRENCESTER, GLOS. (1) Erection of a Territorial Army centre. (2) Highland House, Somerford Road. (3) Morgans, Walker and Morgans, South Cerney, near Cirencester. (4) £34,000.

LUTON. (1) Erection of factory. (2) Arundel Road, etc., for Hardall, Ltd., Luton. (3) B. R. Webb, 13, Downs Road, Dunstable, Beds.

SEDGLEY U.D.C. (1) 72 houses. (2) Gorge Road. (3) Nathan Hyde, of Sedgley, Staffs. In lieu of tender withdrawn.

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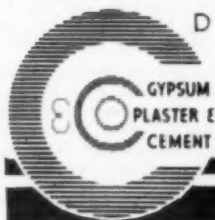
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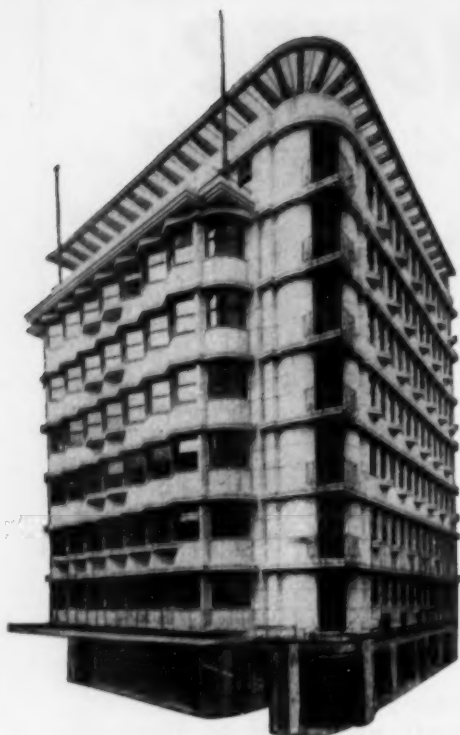


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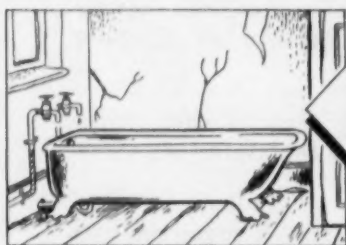
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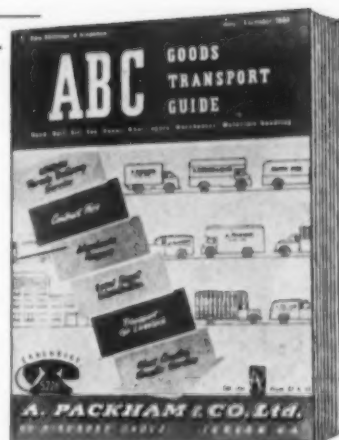
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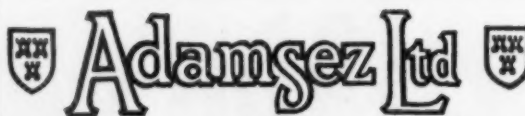
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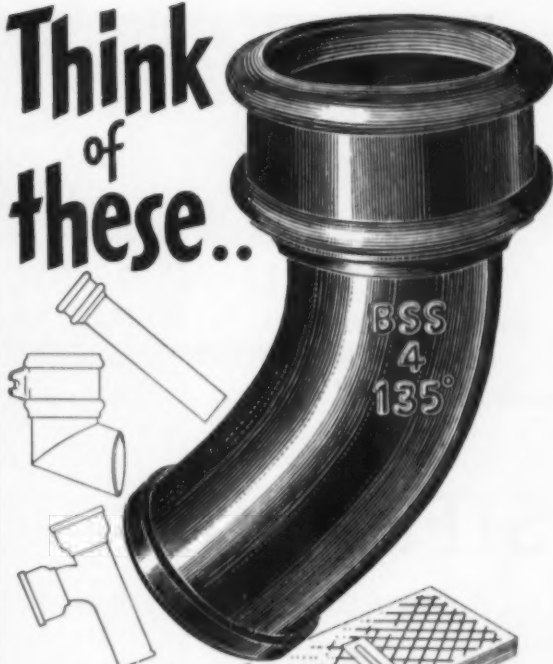
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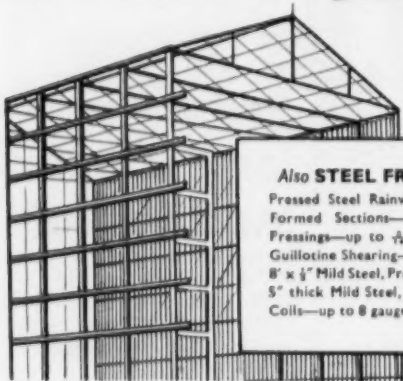
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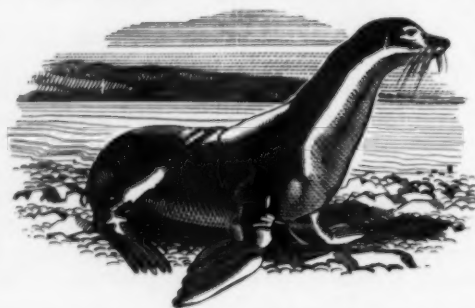
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APPOINTMENTS

The engagement of persons answering these advertisements must be made through the local office of the Ministry of Labour and National Service, etc., if the applicant is a man aged 18-64 or a woman aged 18-59 inclusive, unless he or she or the employer is exempted from the provisions of The Notification of Vacancies Order 1952.

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BOROUGH OF WALTHAMSTOW.

ASSISTANT ARCHITECT.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the above appointment on Grades I/V, A.P.T. Division (£520-£700, inclusive of London Weighting), commencing salary according to qualifications and experience. Applications, with names of two persons for references, should be received by the undersigned not later than Saturday, the 21st August, 1954, endorsed "Assistant Architect."

G. A. BLAKELEY,
Town Clerk.

Town Hall,
Walthamstow,
E.17. [8182]

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURY.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the appointment of an ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT in the Borough Engineer's Department. Salary up to Grade A.P.T.V. (£620-£670), National Scales of Salaries, according to qualifications and experience.

The appointment is subject to the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937 and medical examination.

Applications stating age, details of training, qualifications and experience, together with the names and addresses of two persons to whom reference may be made, must be received by me not later than 9th August, 1954.

EDWARD S. SMITH,
Town Clerk.

Town Hall,
Bury,
20th July, 1954. [8183]

RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF HATFIELD.

ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the appointment of JUNIOR ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT on the Staff of the Architect to the Council, at a Salary scale in accordance with Grade I A.P.T. Division (£490×£15×£535).

Preference will be given to candidates who have studied at a Recognized School of Architecture.

Applications with full details and accompanied by copies of two testimonials are to be addressed to Mr. J. H. Parker, A.R.I.B.A., Architect to the Council, 82, Great North Road, Hatfield, not later than Friday, 27th August, 1954.

E. F. CULL,
Clerk to the Council. [8189]

APPOINTMENTS—contd.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF ST. HELENS.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the appointment of SENIOR ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT, Grade A.P.T. VII (£735-£810) in the Borough Engineer's Department.

Applicants should be Registered Architects, preferably holding a recognised architectural qualification and have had experience in the design of educational buildings.

Housing accommodation will be made available if required by the successful candidate.

The appointment will be terminable by one month's notice and will be subject to the Local Government Superannuation Acts and medical examination.

Candidates must, when making application, disclose in writing whether to their knowledge they are related to any member of the Council or to a holder of any senior office under the Council.

Applications stating age, qualifications, present and past appointments and details of experience, accompanied by copies of three recent testimonials must be forwarded to M. Ward, M.I.Mun.E., A.M.T.P.I., Borough Engineer, not later than Monday, 16th August 1954.

Canvassing in any form will be deemed a disqualification. [8194]

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE.

APPOINTMENT OF CHIEF ASSISTANT ARCHITECT (HOUSING).

THE Housing Committee of the Corporation invite applications for the above position in the City Architect's Department, at a salary in accordance with A.P.T. Grade X (£920-£1,050 per annum).

Applicants must be Members of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and should have received a sound architectural training, preferably at a recognized School of Architecture. The Officer appointed will be responsible under the direction of the City Architect for the control of all work undertaken by the Housing and Flats Sections of the Department, and should have had extensive practical experience of the administration of large Building Contracts and the control of staff.

Forms of application, together with further particulars of the Appointment, may be obtained upon application to George Kenyon, Dip. Arch., A.R.I.B.A., Dip. T.P., A.M.T.P.I., City Architect, 18, Cloth Market, Newcastle upon Tyne, 1. Closing date for receipt of completed applications Monday, 23rd August, 1954.

JOHN ATKINSON,
Town Clerk.

Town Hall, Newcastle upon Tyne, 1.
21st July, 1954. [8188]

HEBBURN URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

APPOINTMENT OF ASSISTANT ARCHITECT GRADE VI.

APPLICATIONS are invited from suitably qualified persons for the appointment of ASSISTANT ARCHITECT in the Architectural Section of the Engineer and Surveyor's Department.

The salary will be in accordance with Grade A.P.T. VI of the National Scale, i.e., £695 to £760 per annum. The appointment will be subject to the National Scheme of Conditions of Service and the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937.

The successful candidate will be required to pass a medical examination.

Preference will be given to registered architects who have had experience in the architectural design and construction of housing and general municipal works.

Applications endorsed "Assistant Architect," together with copies of three recent testimonials, must be received by the undersigned not later than Tuesday, August 24th, 1954.

J. R. PASSEY, L.L.B.,
Clerk of the Council.

Council Offices,
Argyle Street,
Hebburn,
Co. Durham. [8191]

APPOINTMENTS—contd.

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.

VACANCIES for ARCHITECTS in Schools and Housing Divisions. Salary to £721. Particulars and application forms from Architect (AR/EK/A/3), County Hall, S.E.1 (374). [0141]

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JUNIOR Assistant required by Architect on Norfolk coast.—Write stating age, training, experience and salary required to Box 6865. [8184]

HIGH Wycombe firm of Architects requires architectural assistant, preferably qualified. Salary according to experience.—Write, giving age and particulars to Box 6853. [8181]

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SITUATIONS VACANT

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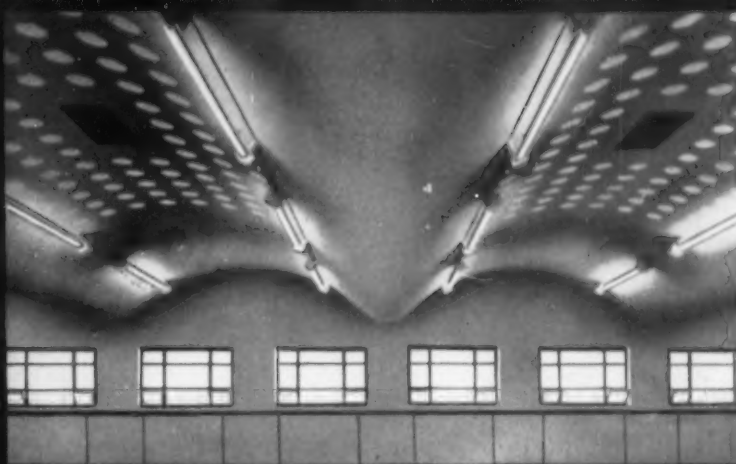
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Fort Luton County Primary School, (Temp. County Sec.) Chatham Kent
Architects: Read & McDermott, F.R.I.B.A., in collaboration with
S. H. Loweth, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., M.I.Struct.E., County Architect



County Primary School, Maryport, Cumberland



Valley Primary School, Whitehaven, Cumberland
County Architect: John H. Haughan, F.R.I.B.A.



Bourne Secondary Modern School, Ruislip, Middlesex
Architect: Howard V. Lobb, F.R.I.B.A.

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